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BEGLOV AMPLIFIES SOVIET MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILES PROPOSAL

AU161055 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Jul 80 p 5

[Spartak Beglov, APN observer: "Correct Exit From the Missile Labyrinth"]

[Text] The document of the leading USSR organs approving the results of the Moscow negotiations between Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and the FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stressed once again the real possibility of negotiating on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

As noted by Chancellor Schmidt, the USSR is offering the United States bilateral negotiations on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles. The negotiations can start even before the ratification of SALT II.

This is the road that will lead this problem out of the deadend in which it found itself after the NATO Brussels decision to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe, and after SALT II was blocked by Washington. However, the discussion of this issue must simultaneously encompass the problem of the U.S. nuclear weapons already deployed on the European Continent, which are capable of striking targets in the USSR. In this connection one must remember that any possible agreements on these issues can be practically implemented only after the ratification of SALT II.

The constructive character of the Soviet initiative is evident. First, it gives the "green light" to solving a vitally important matter, demonstrating good will in conditions where, not through the fault of the USSR, obstacles have been created. Second, the initiative allows question of all missile systems to be dealt with, systems which althought not intercontinental in nature nevertheless represent an arsenal with the increasing ability to strike within the framework of clearly tactical purposes. Third, the viability of the SALT process is maintained. Furthermore, ratification of SALT II will make it easier for agreements to be reached in the next stage, to the extent to which the negotiations now proposed directly affect SALT II.

Presently the forward-based U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe are deployed on the ground, in the air and at sea, in this case, not counting the English and French independent nuclear carriers. Some 156 U.S. bombers, based in England, are armed with nuclear weapons. There are also about 200 Pershing missiles and 650 bombers based in the FRG and in the aircraft carriers on open seas. The Pentagon recently commissioned 5 nuclear submarines each armed with 8 Poseidon missiles carrying warheads with 10 charges, thus adding 400 nuclear warheads to NATO's nuclear-missile potential. These too are capable of striking targets in the USSR and the other socialist countries.

When one considers all these components of NATO's nuclear arsenal targeted at the other side, they total about 1,500 units. However, the Western military specialists and the Western propaganda were intentionally silent about all this when they imposed on their Western partners 572 missiles of the new generation (Pershing II and the "winged missiles"), which are capable of reaching the USSR territory. They operated on the "theory" that the USSR's so-called SS-20 missiles (replacing already obsolete missiles) represented something like a new USSR "leap forward." However, if we take into consideration all that has been said so far, as well as the constantly increasing power of the forward-based U.S. nuclear systems, then one can understand that the Soviet actions were only aimed at parrying the opposite side's growing potential.

The Soviet proposal also has the positive significance of creating conditions for eliminating all ambiguity on the negotiated subject. Regarding forward-based U.S. nuclear systems, we can frankly say that a particularly large number of such ambiguities have been created. In their approach to the negotiations with the USSR some U.S. and NATO figures obviously wanted to adopt the formula: "What is mine is mine, and what is yours is negotiable." If Washington's intentions are really serious, then everything capable of striking targets on both sides of the "confrontation line" in Europe should be placed on the negotiating table. It is exactly this principle that was activated during the SALT I and SALT II negotiations.

The judicious attitude towards SALT II shown by the Soviet initiative is also indicative. As is well known, the hitch in the SALT II ratification was only caused by the zigzags in the U.S. domestic and foreign policy. It is the Soviet view that in the United States and in the West the time has come to demonstrate a sense of responsibility in accordance with the hopes millions of people have for disarmament. The USSR is expecting the governments of Western countries to respond to the new Soviet initiative in a spirit of good will, since this initiative stems from the USSR's striving not to allow Europe to be pushed into a new nuclear arms race.

UK ACQUISITION OF TRIDENT POLARIS MISSILES DISCUSSED

Yegorov Report

LD161320 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Washington, July 16, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

The White House has announced President Carter's decision to supply Britain with American Trident-1 nuclear missiles. The missiles will be stationed on 4-5 missile carrying submarines of a new type to be manufactured in Britain. They are to replace the operating Polaris-type submarine--based missile system.

The White House announcement emphasizes that Britain's strategic nuclear forces are an important part of the arsenal of the military NATO bloc. That is why President Carter decided to satisfy the British Government's request.

The White House announcement indicates that the U.S.-British step is part of extensive efforts by the Carter administration and the U.S. West European allies to strengthen NATO's military capability. Among other measures are augmentation of the NATO countries' military budgets by three percent, a long-term NATO military programme, approved by the NATO Council's session in Washington in May 1978 and, especially, NATO's decision to modernize medium-range nuclear missile forces stationed on the territory of Western Europe.

The decision by the Carter administration to deliver Trident nuclear missiles to Britain will result only in the further intensification of the nuclear arms race in Europe and will strike a blow at military detente which is a necessary condition for ensuring peace on the European Continent.

Orlov on Decision

LD161518 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1433 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, 16 July--TASS political observer Igor Orlov writes:

A decision has been announced by the British Government on the "modernization of the British nuclear forces" by which submarines armed with "Polaris" missiles are to be replaced by a new generation of nuclear submarines with American Trident missiles. This reflects the stubborn determination of the North Atlantic bloc to increase its arsenal of nuclear delivery systems with the clear aim of altering the existing approximate balance of forces in favor of the West. It is hardly surprising that in the implementation of these plans, dangerous to the cause of peace, an active role is being taken by the Conservative government of Britain, eagerly fulfilling the will of Washington. This is the real explanation for the current militaristic frenzy on the banks of the Thames.

The standard references to the "Soviet threat" and the mythical "military supremacy" of the Soviet Union, cannot deceive anyone. As before, they are being used as camoflage for an unprecedented arms program costing almost 5 billion pounds. One need only quote the report prepared by the London Institute of Strategic Studies entitled "Military Balance 1979-80." It clearly shows that "at the present time there is almost equality between the nuclear forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact." This is certainly well enough known in London and Washington. Nevertheless, they resort to falsifications of reality with the aim of reducing persistence from the public and to develop the arms race.

London makes no secret of the fact that the new submarines armed with "strident" missiles will be at the disposal of NATO. The White House, announcing its decision to sell these missiles to Britain, also stresses that the British strategic forces are an important component part of the NATO arsenal.

One's attention is also drawn to the fact that Warren Christopher, U.S. deputy secretary of state, who has just taken part in a routine session of the NATO Council in Brussels, made it understood that in the nuclear missile limitation talks, Washington would like to avoid discussing the existing American forward-based nuclear weapons. Yet the power of the American forward-based systems is well known. They include submarines with "Poseidon" missiles capable of reaching the territory of the Soviet Union and carrying, according to press reports, almost 500 nuclear warheads.

It was also reported that the U.S. forward-based nuclear means in Europe total almost 800 units. As well as these Britain and France together have about 300 of their own units.

Western circles pursuing the line of obtaining supremacy for NATO obviously do not want to draw attention to this. Furthermore, they would like to add further nuclear-missiles potential of the allies to the American forward-based weapons, hence the plans for "modernizing" the British nuclear forces. These plans deceive no one. This is an integral part of U.S. and NATO efforts to develop the arms race and their striving to secure military supremacy. This, of course, has serious consequences for the cause of peace and the security of peoples.

PADDEYEV ANALYZES SIGNIFICANCE OF PRAGUE CEMA SESSION

LD150845 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 27 Signed to Press 30 Jun 80 p 20

[Article by CEMA Secretary N.V. Faddeyev: "Broad Horizons of Integration"]

[Text] CEMA sessions are always an important event in the life of the CEMA member countries and CEMA organs. The 34th CEMA session held from 17 through 19 June in the CSSR's capital, Prague, took place at a notable time full of important events in the life of the socialist community countries.

This year the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, the 35th anniversary of the great victory over fascism and the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact were widely celebrated in the CEMA countries and CEMA organs.

As the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum resolution "On the Soviet Union's International Status and Foreign Policy" notes, the further intensification of the socialist countries' cooperation in the political, economic, defense and other spheres and the constructive activity of their joint organizations--the Warsaw Pact and CEMA--reliably serve the cause of peace and progress.

The 34th CEMA session stressed that in accordance with the course of the fraternal countries' communist and workers parties, relying on the accords reached during meetings at the top party and state level, mobilizing their own resources and pooling their efforts within the framework of CEMA, the CEMA countries, despite the complex international economic and political situation, are marching confidently along the path of socioeconomic development, achieving new successes in socialist and communist building.

Confident Tread

In 1979 the volume of the national income in the CEMA countries as a whole increased 19 percent compared with 1975 while industrial production output rose 23 percent. In the majority of CENA countries the sectors which determine technical progress and ensure the growth of production efficiency--machine building, radio engineering, electronics and the chemical and petrochemical industry--developed most rapidly. The growth rates for the CEMA countries' national incomes and industrial production in the past decade were approximately double the rates of the developed capitalist countries. The socialist community accounted for about half the volume of the world increase in industrial production over this period.

Average annual agricultural output over the period 1976 through 1979 increased 9 percent compared with the period 1971 through 1975.

Broad social development programs were implemented.

The CEMA countries' foreign economic ties were further developed. In 1979 their foreign trade turnover reached R196 billion, that is, it increased 12.7 percent compared with 1978. Of the total volume of the CEMA countries' foreign trade turnover, their reciprocal trade accounts for R111 billion.

In the period between the 33d and 34th CEMA sessions the CEMA countries and CEMA organs focused attention on the implementation of long-term targeted programs for cooperation geared to the period up to 1990 and their development into a system of agreements with specific pledges by the sides. In all it is planned to develop 342 different measures by means of targeted programs.

At the moment 82 agreements have been elaborated and concluded. They include a large-scale agreement on multilateral international specialization and production sharing and mutual deliveries of equipment for nuclear power stations for the period 1981 through 1990. The volume of deliveries should amount to several billion transfer rubles. About 50 industrial associations and enterprises in Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and also Yugoslavia are taking part in the agreement's implementation.

Among the previously signed documents I should like to mention the general agreement on cooperation in developing the virgin lands in the northern part of Mongolia's Gobi Desert and also the agreements connected with cooperation in modernizing and expanding highways.

During the 34th CEMA session the heads of the CEMA countries' delegations signed a very large-scale agreement: On international specialization and sharing in the development and production of computer facilities. In accordance with the agreement, in the next 5-year period alone reciprocal deliveries worth a total of over R15 billion will be made. The implementation of the agreement will lead the CEMA countries to even loftier heights in the production and utilization of computer hardware.

An intergovernment general agreement has also been signed on cooperation with a view to considerably increasing the depth of cracking [glubina pererabotki] of oil, whose implementation will make it possible to increase resources of motor fuel in the CEMA countries.

Mention should be made of the general agreement signed on cooperation among the CEMA countries in implementing the "plan for the accelerated development of the science and technology of the Republic of Cuba up to the year 1990."

Development of Specialization and Sharing

The session paid special attention to questions of the further development and intensification of international specialization and production sharing as a very important factor in expanding cooperation and increasing its efficiency.

In his speech at the session A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and the head of the Soviet delegation, assessed positively the present state of specialization and production sharing. At the same time he drew attention to topical tasks in this very important sphere of cooperation. "The focus for the application of our joint efforts," A.N. Kosygin said, "is the implementation of our parties' coordinated course toward turning the next two 5-year plans into a period of intensive production, scientific and technical cooperation. The development of the processing industry and above all machine building coordinated on this basis opens up an opportunity for substantially accelerating rates of scientific and technical progress."

The session noted the successful work done in developing international specialization and the production sharing in the manufacture of types of machinery and equipment enabling the CEMA countries to resolve tasks of technical progress and production growth in the power and fuel and raw material complex, machine building, electrical engineering, the chemical industry, transport, agriculture and other sectors. Reciprocal deliveries of specialized machine building output are increasing. Their proportion in the CEMA countries' total exports of machinery and equipment increased from 22 percent in 1975 to 32.7 percent in 1979

At the same time it was noted that insufficient use is still being made of the considerable reserves contained in the international specialization and production sharing. A certain parallelism is to be observed in the production of a number of types of machinery and production and new joint scientific developments are being introduced into production only slowly. Other shortcomings were also noted.

The session outlined specific measures aimed at the further development and improvement of international specialization and production sharing. It was stressed that the tasks facing the CEMA countries in the sphere of intensifying social production and accelerating the introduction of the results of scientific and technical progress require the further improvement of work on international specialization and production sharing. It was deemed essential to draw special attention to the creation and introduction of new equipment, the growth of reciprocal deliveries of technically advanced specialized output and the further ensuring of steady and long-term production sharing ties.

In carrying out further work on international multilateral specialization and production sharing, assistance will be given to the least industrially developed CEMA countries, including assistance in the selection of new production sectors.

Acceleration of Scientific and Technical Progress

The session stressed the exceptionally important significance of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. The CEMA countries are increasingly concentrating and pooling their scientific and technical potential for the solution of fundamental and applied scientific problems. Cooperation in this sphere is carried out within the system for implementing "the basic avenues of scientific and technical cooperation among the CEMA countries for the period up to 1990 and the scientific and economic results expected on this basis." These avenues cover almost all national economic sectors and include 182 problems of science and technology.

The CEMA countries and CEMA organs pay great attention to long-term questions of obtaining renewable sources of energy. Considerable results have been achieved in the sphere of conversion of solar, chemical, wind and geothermal energy into electric, thermal and mechanical energy. In 1976 through 1980 joint scientific research and planning and design work essential for creating magnetohydrodynamic power stations run on gaseous, liquid and solid fuels was carried out.

Draft agreements and programs have been elaborated for scientific and technical cooperation for 1981 through 1990 for the improvement of existing manufacturing processes and equipment and the creation of progressive new ones for energy-intensive production facilities, transport and municipal and consumer service facilities. Among the completed work we must cite work on comprehensive scientific and technical problems in the sphere of the conservation and improvement of the environment.

It is particularly essential, the session pointed out, to step up attention to priority measures aimed at substantially improving cooperation and sharing in the sphere of science and technology for developing machinery systems, comprehensive manufacturing installations, heavy and specialized metal cutting tools, including those with numerical program control, equipment for automation, electronic measuring and reference instruments, industrial robots, metallurgical equipment, equipment for the chemical and petroleum refining industry and equipment for developing new types of energy.

Coordination of Plans

The session paid considerable attention to examinating the question of the course of the coordination of the CEMA countries' national economic plans for 1981 through 1985 and on individual questions for the longer term.

As before, the main task in coordinating the plans has been to seek ways to resolve the most important national individual economic problems of mutual interest. The session assessed positively the preliminary results of the coordination of plans, in the course of which a number of important problems of economic, scientific and technical cooperation, primarily the problem of satisfying the CEMA countries' national economies' requirements for the most important types of output in the fuel and energy and raw material sectors and for machinery, equipment and consumer goods, have been basically resolved.

Great attention was paid to fuel and energy problems. Stress was again laid on the need to step up cooperation in seeking additional fuel and energy resources by means of cooperation among the CEMA countries in the sphere of geological research in promising regions, by pooling efforts in creating corresponding production facilities and making rational and efficient use of all resources and additional sources and using secondary raw material.

In the forthcoming 5-year period the CEMA countries' foreign economic ties will be considerably expanded. According to a preliminary assessment trade turnover between the USSR and other CEMA countries alone in 1981 through 1985 will increase almost 40 percent compared with the current 5-year period, reaching R260 billion.

In the CEMA countries and CEMA organs work has begun on the preparation of a coordinated plan of multilateral integration measures for 1981 through 1985. It is planned to elaborate the draft plan for submission for examination and approval by the CEMA session in 1981. This will be the second plan compiled by CEMA organs to raise cooperation in the sphere of planning activity to a higher level.

On the basis of proposals from the countries, it is planned to include the most important measures from the long-term targeted cooperation plans in the coordinated plan.

The coordinated plan will also reflect more broadly the multilateral integration measures aimed at accelerating the development and improving the effectiveness of the economies of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia.

Improving CEMA's Activity

Having examined the report on the practical implementation of "the main avenues for the further improvement of the organization of the CEMA members' multilateral cooperation and CEMA's activity," particularly with regard to ensuring the leadership of the activity of international economic organizations, the session noted that some positive results have been achieved in these avenues. At the same time the need to continue efforts in this direction was pointed out.

The CEMA organs' activity will continue to be focused still further on the paramount tasks of cooperation in the sphere of material production, the improvement of the planning of their work and collaboration among themselves, the elimination of multiplicity of stages [mnogostupenchatost] and the simplification of their structure.

The session adopted a decision aimed at further improving the international economic organizations' effectiveness.

The session noted the successful development of CEMA's cooperation with non-CEMA states and with international organizations.

CEMA's cooperation with Yugoslavia has intensified and improved. Yugoslavia is now taking part in the work of CEMA organs in 22 spheres of cooperation, including machine building, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry, radio engineering and electronics. It is a signatory of over 70 agreements and contracts on multilateral specialization and production sharing and scientific and technical cooperation.

Successful cooperation between CEMA and Finland continued.

By invitation delegations from Angola, Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Laos, Mozambique and Ethiopia took part in the session's work.

In connection with an appeal from the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan the session decided that the Afghan side should take part in CEMA's work as an observer.

Guided by the principles of internationalism, the CEMA countries are rendering assistance on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis to young states which have embarked on the path of socialist development and to other developing countries with a view to accelerating their economic progress and consolidating their political and economic independence.

The session stressed the CEMA countries' unaltered desire to develop cooperation with all states in the interests of intensifying the international division of labor on a just, equitable and mutually advantageous basis and also CEMA's readiness to expand relations of cooperation with non-CEMA countries and international economic organizations for the benefit of peace and progress.

The resolutions adopted at the 34th CEMA session are of important significance for the further development and intensification of mutual cooperation among the CEMA countries and the growth of its efficiency. They give clear guidelines to the CEMA organs in resolving urgent national economic problems aimed at implementing the measures of the comprehensive program and long-term targeted cooperation program.

CEMA SCIENCE OFFICIALS PARTICIPATE IN MOSCOW CONFERENCE

LD151529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS--A conference of CEMA countries' deputy chairmen of committees and deputy ministers for science and technology has been held in Moscow.

The tasks of the CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation were considered. Special attention was paid here to organizing cooperation in devising a forecast on the CEMA countries' solution of fuel and energy problems in the period through the year 2000 and in the longer term, in implementing directions of cooperation through 1990 and the anticipated technical and economic results, and also in preparing the committee's draft report to the 35th meeting of the CEMA session regarding the further improvement of cooperation aimed at the faster development and introduction into production of advanced technique, equipment and new materials.

The conference agreed on a report on progress in implementing the comprehensive program's measures in the scientific and technical sphere.

OPEC PRICE RISES SEEN AS DEFENSE AGAINST OIL MONOPOLIES

LD141055 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 3 Jul 80 p 3

[APN-attributed article by Boris Rachkov under the rubric "International Notes:" "The Monopolies and the Price of Oil"]

[Text] The latest OPEC conference held recently in Algiers again focused broad public attention on one of the most pressing economic problems of our time--the problem of price fixing on the world oil market. This is understandable, since an increase or reduction in the export price of oil of just $1 a barrel (159 liters) today means an increase or reduction in the total "oil bill" of importers in the capitalist world of around $12 billion, including almost $7 billion for West Europe and Japan.

At the beginning of the seventies the official export price of oil averaged $2-4 a barrel. This situation, maintained by the Western monopolies, enabled them to make 80 percent clear profit on OPEC countries' oil. At the same time it made the West over-dependent on oil in terms of energy supplies, thereby preparing the way for the energy crisis which began at the end of 1973. The crisis was accompanied by the breakdown of oil neocolonialism founded on unrestricted exploitation of foreign oil resources. By nationalizing the bulk of these resources and, from 1974, fixing the official price of their oil at $12-14 a barrel, the OPEC states succeeded in securing the bulk of the profits from their own oil. Thus the keynote of the mid-seventies was the capitalist economy's adjustment to the new oil price.

But since then there have been further rises in the price of "black gold," especially in 1979-1980. By the eve of the OPEC Algiers conference the average official price of oil had reached $30, and the conference participants then decided to increase it to $32 a barrel.

Is there a limit to this trend? In the view of the U.S. Congress budget committee, the price of oil could top $50 a barrel by 1985. This is quite possible while the powerful factors leading to the constant rise in oil prices continue to operate.

One of these factors is the continuing inflation in the West, which is accompanied by the devaluation of all Western currencies, including the U.S. dollar--the chief currency used for making oil payments. Since 1974 the dollar has lost more than one-third of its value in the United States. Thus, expressed in 1974 dollars the present average oil price is not $30 but around $22 a barrel. While inflation rages in the West it is inevitable that the OPEC countries should seek to defend their dollar income by increasing oil prices following the devaluation of Western currencies. This desire grows stronger as the rate of inflation, which has almost doubled in the last 2 years and currently stands at 10-12 percent a year, increases.

The second cause is the constant increase by Western monopolies of the prices of the products they supply to the developing states, including the OPEC countries. According to UN statistics, the index of export prices for machine-building products from the leading capitalist states has risen by more than 50 percent since 1974. Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid also focused the OPEC conference participants' attention to the sharp increase in the price of wheat bought from Western countries by the oil-producing states. For example, whereas in 1972 you could buy a ton of wheat for $60-80, by the end of 1979 you would have to pay upwards of $200.

The third cause is that oil from the OPEC countries is still much cheaper than such substitutes as high-grade coal from deep faces and liquid and gaseous fuels from coal and the oil-bearing shales of which the West possesses a considerable quantity.

At the present level of technology and allowing for the expense of protecting the environment, extracting these substitutes costs as much as $50 a ton, which at today's prices is almost 70 percent more expensive than oil from the OPEC countries. This obviously explains the highly significant fact that the Western countries are still slow to invest in expanding their own fuel and energy base, preferring instead to increase imports of foreign oil. Last year alone the United States, West Europe and Japan increased imports of crude oil by more than 30 million tons or almost 3 percent. This obviously explains the capitalist countries' desire to buy as much oil as possible at today's prices, before they go up again. The United States has thus set itself the task of pumping around 140 million tons of imported oil into the underground caverns of unused salt mines in the southern states by 1986. In Algiers the OPEC countries reiterated their acute displeasure at the creation of such reserves, which could be used for profiteering purposes by the oil monopolies owning the underground oil tanks. For this reason Iranian Minister of Petroleum Mo'infar announced the OPEC countries decided to reduce total oil production from 28 million to 26.5 million barrels of oil a day.

The desire of speculators even now to use oil from the OPEC countries to line their own pockets is another major factor increasing the price of oil. The tension created by Washington in the Persian Gulf region has created an ideal situation for the speculators. Many countries are seriously afraid of the threat of military conflict in the region and of the possibility of fuel supplies from there being cut. The oil monopolies, chiefly the U.S. oil monopolies, which control the bulk of Near East oil on the foreign market lost no time in exploiting the situation. While for most of last year the OPEC countries held the official price of their oil at $18-25 a barrel, the U.S. monopolies were reselling it to the West European countries and Japan at $40-45 a barrel. It was the OPEC countries' desire to reduce the scope for the U.S. monopolies' speculative machinations which prompted the oil-owners' decision to increase their official prices, if only to $32 dollars a barrel. According to reports, those monopolies made a packet last year, almost doubling their net profit from foreign oil transactions to around $3.5 billion. The bulk of this income came from West European and Japanese importers.

Bourgeois propaganda is adept at slandering the OPEC countries' policy, accusing them of "greed" and even of undermining the Western economy. The real culprit in the West's energy difficulties is big capital, which tries to overcome those difficulties not only at the developing countries' expense but also, as the U.S. monopolies do on the basis of the "dog eat dog" principle, at the expense of its competitors in the zone of developed capitalism.

ENVOY ADDRESSES UN SEMINAR ON ECONOMIC ORDER

LD141637 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Geneva, July 14, TASS--TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov writes:

The U.N. seminar on the question of a new economic order and human rights has closed here. It was attended by representatives of nearly 30 countries as well as a number of international organisations. Discussions at the seminar centered on the question of how in the conditions of the world today the concept of the development of society shall be determined, so that it should ensure the greatest benefits for the broadest masses and the fullest implementation of all human rights and freedoms.

Delegates of Cuba, Ghana, Jamaica and a number of other countries pointed out in their speeches that the international economic relations of domination and exploitation which were imposed by imperialism, constitute now the main obstacle both to economic and social development and to ensuring human rights and freedoms. It is pointed out on the proposal of the delegations of the socialist countries in the final documents of the seminar--the report and recommendations--that responsibility for the economic and social backwardness of the developing countries rests with the imperialist states.

The demand of the developing countries for a radical revision of the existing system of international economic relations and establishment of a new economic order based on justice and equality met with the support from the delegations of the USSR and the other socialist countries. Soviet representative D.N. Kolesnik pointed out in his speech that human rights constitute an integral whole, in which a paramount role must be assigned to socio-economic rights--the right to work, rest and leisure, education, etc.

An opinion was expressed at the seminar that detente and improvement of the political climate create favourable conditions for the development of all states, international cooperation and in the long run for the implementation in full of all human rights. In this connection the final document stressed that the funds that would be released as a result of termination of the arms race could be effectively used for the needs of economic, social and cultural development.

The USA, Britain, and a number of other Western countries have pointedly refused to attend the seminar, although they bear the main responsibility for the violations of human rights.

RIKHONOV REBUTS WESTERN MEDIA ATTACKS ON MARITIME FLEET

LD111349 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by V.I. Tikhonov, first deputy minister of the USSR Maritime Fleet, under the rubric "They Say That...but What Is the Truth?": "Who Is 'Threatened' by the Maritime Fleet?"; first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] [Question] The Western press carries articles in which the USSR merchant fleet's commercial operations are portrayed as seeking to "take over" the world's shipping lanes. The Soviet fleet is accused of expansionism in international shipping and of seeking to establish "communist control" over the world's oceans. I would like to hear an authoritative view on all this ballyhoo. [Signed] N. Lipikhin. Moscow.

[Answer] Fabrications about the Soviet merchant fleet's alleged "expansionism" are not new and are designed to exploit the fact that it is sometimes difficult for the layman to immediately grasp the real facts of the matter. In an attempt either to present a distorted version of the facts or to ignore them altogether, the publications of the Western mass media generally do not contain a single line of truthful reporting on the activities of the Soviet maritime fleet. This applies also to the figures for the tonnage of shipping, which reveal the true situation best of all. If you consult these figures (which, by the way, can be found in any reference book) you will see that Soviet vessels at present represent less than 4 percent of the world's total tonnage. The question automatically arises: How can they be squeezing out the other 96 percent?

What is the reason for such fierce attacks on the policy pursued by Soviet shipping organizations? The real motives underlying this assiduously fanned campaign are directly connected with the situation which has arisen in international shipping.

The fact is, since the middle of 1974 it has been undergoing a particularly severe crisis, connected with the surplus tonnage of virtually every type of vessel. Hence competition is keener and there is a struggle for influence on shipping markets. In order to maintain their former positions Western countries' biggest shipping concerns are doing their utmost to restrict the activities of the Soviet merchant fleet and to force it off the world's shipping lanes. Disinformation, threats and proposals to adopt discriminatory legislation are all brought into play.

One of the most widespread accusations is that the USSR merchant fleet is guilty of "unfair competition"--an allusion to the fact that as independent carriers our shipping enterprises operate at rates which are somewhat lower than standard shipping rates. But this is in line with standard commercial practice, widely employed by Western companies also. So such accusations are, to put it mildly, groundless and prompted by the self-same desire to distort the real state of affairs.

I can solemnly state that the maneuvers by the initiators of the anti-Soviet campaigns concerning the USSR merchant fleet's so-called "expansionism" will bring them no dividends. International commercial dealings cannot be subordinated to the whims of companies seeking unlimited dominance in trade and superprofits. Terms for developing mutual trade and providing services must be equal for all countries.

Now a word or two about the benefits derived by our foreign clients in availing themselves of the services of the Soviet maritime fleet. They are determined by the same advantages inherent in the USSR's socioeconomic system. Since they get fuel and supplies at an internal Soviet rate, rather than at the world market's speculative prices, Soviet companies have a lower prime cost of transportation. Moreover, another characteristic feature of our merchant fleet is, compared with the capitalist countries, its lower costs. This is connected with the rational way in which a socialist economy is run, and with fewer losses through shipwrecks and smaller deductions for depreciation.

Our long-standing work on international commercial routes has proved convincingly that the Soviet maritime fleet is a reliable partner. The number of freight-owners using our shipping companies' services is steadily increasing. It is interesting to note that even the Western mass media are sometimes forced to admit the groundlessness of the accusations which are being leveled at us. Thus the West German newspaper WESER-KURIER declared the slander campaign against the Soviet merchant fleet to be "mere propaganda."

Of course many contentious problems are arising at a crisis period in world commericial navigation. But provided the will exists, a mutually-advantageous solution can be achieved--if, of course, solutions are sought in an atmosphere of trust rather than of confrontation. We are always ready to cooperate on mutually advantageous terms, but we have always opposed and will continue resolutely to oppose any inequality in questions of trade as well as any attempts to consolidate restrictive measures against the Soviet merchant fleet and the fleets of the other socialist countries.

ROGOV REVEWS MBFR INITIATIVE, TOKYO 'SUMMIT'

LD161555 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 Jul 80 p 3

[V. Fogov "International Review"]

[Excerpt] The proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during the recent Soviet-West German talks are still a focus of attention in the foreign press and are being discussed in high government circles in various countries in the world. They are geared to achieving accords on questions relating to strengthening peace and international security and curbing the arms race. The Soviet initiative on the question of medium-range nuclear missile weapons is regarded as being of exceptional importance.

Important Initiatives

"The new peace-loving initiatives put forward by the Soviet delegation at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe inspire feelings of pride and great satisfaction," writes M. Rodin, fitter at the Nizhnekamskneftekhim production association, Nizhnekamsk.

The 243d closed plenary session of the 19 participants in the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe was held in Vienna on 10 July. At this session the Soviet delegation officially submitted important new proposals by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries directly involved in the talks--the GDR, Poland and the CSSR.

As is known, at the Soviet-West German meeting L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, declared the USSR's readiness to do all in its power to make the Vienna talks more active and constructive. At the same time L.I. Brezhnev reaffirmed the Soviet Union's firm wish to achieve settlements at the Vienna talks according with the principle of the undiminished security of both sides. The important new initiative by the USSR, the GDR, Poland and the CSSR is testimony to the socialist states' immutable desire to speed up the protracted Vienna talks and to give a new impetus to the elaboration of mutually acceptable solutions.

Last week French President V. Giscard d'Estaing paid a 5-day visit to the FRG which provoked great interest. In the course of the Bonn talks FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt briefed the French president on his discussions with the Soviet leaders and V. Giscard d'Estaing described his Warsaw meeting with L.I. Brezhnev. The French and FRG leaders unequivocally advocated preserving and consolidating detente. Achieving accords at the Vienna talks could be an important stage in consolidating detente.

The gist of the new proposals at the Vienna talks is that the socialist countries consider it imperative to focus the main efforts on working out an agreement on the first stage, a key element of which is to reduce Soviet and U.S. troops in central Europe. Taking into account the actual numerical strength of Soviet and U.S. troops in the area, they propose a reduction in the first stage of 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 U.S. servicemen. They do not envisage including among the contingents to be reduced in a future agreement those Soviet servicemen whose unilateral withdrawal from the GDR is currently underway and will be completed in the very near future. It will be recalled that 20,000 Soviet servicemen are being withdrawn from the GDR.

The socialist countries also proposed a compromise procedure for maintaining the collective levels of the troop strengths of both military-political alliances in central Europe. They would be established as a result of the reduction's two stages.

The socialist countries' important new initiatives are organically linked with the declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee adopted in Warsaw in May of this year. The USSR and the other socialist countries unequivocally reaffirmed their readiness to make whatever efforts are necessary to find solutions leading to a reduction in the level of military confrontation in central Europe.

The Triple Alliance: Washington-Beijing-Tokyo

"The meetings in Tokyo between U.S. President J. Carter and Premier of the PRC State Council Hua Guofeng and Japanese leaders have been commented on with great alarm in the world press. I would like to know more about the Tokyo summits," writes G. Petrov, casing assembler at a tire plant in Yaroslavl.

On 8 July U.S. President J. Carter flew from Washington to Tokyo in order to attend the funeral of Japanese Prime Minister M. Ohira. But this was merely an excuse. President Carter decided to use the trip to advance the process of creating a triple alliance between Washington, Beijing and Tokyo.

The meeting between Carter and Hua Guofeng took place on 10 July in Tokyo's Okura Hotel. U.S. Secretary of State E. Muskie and Adviser to the President for National Security Affairs Z. Brzezinski took part in the talks. Present on the Chinese side was Vice Foreign Minister Han Nianlong.

Reporting from Tokyo, NBC correspondent J. Palmer was at pains to point out that Hua Guofeng "only decided to come to Tokyo after it was announced that Carter would be there."

"It was obvious that both leaders could not wait to meet," Palmer said, adding that "an official White House spokesman said that the meeting between President Carter and Premier Hua Guofeng is a symbol of the growing ties between the United States and China...." For our part, we would add that it is an ominous symbol.

J. Carter and Hua Guofeng discussed questions relating to bilateral relations and the international situation, in the first instance in Southwest and Southeast Asia. It is known that Beijing and Washington have already established close cooperation in organizing subversive acts against Afghanistan and are operating as a common front against Vietnam and Kampuchea.

The U.S. President and the PRC State Council premier also discussed relations with the Soviet Union and, in particular, the USSR's new proposal concerning talks on the question of the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries belonging to NATO. Beijing actively advocates the further buildup of the NATO's forces.

J. Carter and Hua Guofeng had talks in Tokyo with Japan's acting Prime Minister M. Ito. The policy of preserving and developing the Japanese-U.S. alliance and Japanese-Chinese relations respectively was reaffirmed at these talks.

After also meeting a number of other Japanese leaders the U.S. President put pressure on them to ensure that Japan increases its military spending and steps up military preparations. Particular stress was laid on increasing purchases of the latest arms from the United States. You will recall that military-industrial cooperation between the United States and the PRC increased sharply following U.S. Secretary of Defense H. Brown's visit to China in January of this year. Encouraged by the White House, various corporations and firms, the U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, "literally threw themselves into the scramble for the millions of dollars' worth of Chinese orders."

A Washington-Beijing-Tokyo axis is becoming a reality, and this is causing great concern, especially in Asia, the Indian NATIONAL HERALD writes. The members of the triple alliance, in the newspaper's opinion, are trying to divide up Asia into "spheres of influence." China is clearly trying to bring vast parts of the region under its control, the NATIONAL HERALD stresses.

A military threat again hangs over the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, a Swedish radio commentator reported, quoting information obtained in Beijing diplomatic circles. In this connection the Japanese communist newspaper AKAHATA reminds readers that during his visit to the United States and Japan last year Vice Premier of the PRC State Council Deng Xiaoping secured approval for the plans for aggression against Vietnam. The aim of the Tokyo meeting between Hua Guofeng and Carter was, in the newspaper's opinion, to work out plans for China's further armed interference in the region.

The triple alliance between Washington, Beijing and Tokyo is openly aggressive. It also has, as the French newspaper LE MATIN points out, "a marked anti-Soviet slant." This dangerous alliance is exacerbating international tension still further. Once again plots have been hatched in Tokyo against the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea, Afghanistan and a number of other Asian countries and against the policy of detente and international cooperation as a whole.

IOC MEETING DISCUSSES CLOSING CEREMONY PROCEDURE

LD161204 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 16, TASS--Monique Berlioux told a press conference today after the completion of the morning meeting of the IOC session that the Los Angeles organising committee, which submitted its report to the participants in the session, supports the IOC on the question of hoisting the U.S. flag at the closing ceremony. Cancellation of that procedure would be deviation from the normal IOC protocol which can be changed only by the IOC session. There are, however, no reasons for the session to examine this question.

The question of flags and anthems was also examined at the session. The IOC members decided that this problem can be resolved at the IOC congress in Baden-Baden, since it is related to the sphere of the IOC's long-term policy.

Monique Berlioux said that the IOC members are seriously concerned over the problems which the organising committee of the Lake Placid Olympics faced. It is not so much important that a deficit of several million dollars remained, but the fact that some accounts have not been paid. This problem should be resolved by the U.S. National Olympic Committee which is responsible for the Lake Placid games.

77 IOC members attended the morning meeting. All of them are expected to take part in the elections of the IOC's president to be held in the coming hours.

'RALLYING NATION' ON FALSE BASIS 'IS QUITE ILLUSORY'

LD160941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 80 p 4

[Ye. Rusakov article: "The Dynamics of Adventurism; the Influence of Internal Factors on U.S. Foreign Policy"]

[Text] A militarist and chauvinist campaign, for which the events in Iran and Afghanistan serve as a pretext, has been in progress in the United States since last fall. Neither the fiasco of Washington's landing operation in Iran nor the U.S. secretary of state's resignation as a mark of protest at this dangerous adventure has cooled the hotheads in America. There are those in the United States who are even trying to present its initiators as "heroes" who, although embarrassed, showed "firmness."

Militarist passions are being stoked chiefly with fabrications about a "Soviet military threat." The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum pointed out that "anti-Sovietism and anticommunism have been turned into an instrument for whipping up the arms race, a tool in the struggle not only against the USSR and the other socialist community countries and not only against communists but also against all opponents of war and all peace-loving forces, into a means of undermining detente."

The current campaign is enabling the overseas "hawks" to pursue a more aggressive foreign policy and to distract Americans from the acute internal socioeconomic disorders, and also enabling the White House incumbent to negotiate preelection hurdles.

By whipping up chauvinist feeling the U.S. ruling circles are also trying to solve one of contemporary U.S. society's most complex problems--that of "rallying the nation." They are trying to direct outward the feelings of uncertainty, disillusion and, at times, bitterness aroused in Americans by the economic, social and political upheaval in the country, to neutralize them by means of an artificially-created hullabaloo over foreign policy problems.

The United States has been making attempts of this kind right from the start of the present administration. "We've lived through the split in the country caused by the Vietnam war and through the ignominy of the Watergate affair. People don't believe in anything," I was told at the time by a U.S. journalist of my acquaintance attempting to justify the anticommunist thrust of the "human rights" campaign. "We need a slogan to help restore faith in the value of the American way of life and achieve a common approach to ways of solving our urgent problems."

Attempts to "rally the nation" on a wave of anticommunism and militarism are one of the forces driving Washington further and further along the path of foreign policy adventures. In accordance with the feedback law the campaign has acquired an internal dynamic of its own and become an additional factor in the aggressiveness of U.S. foreign policy.

After the period from the mid-fifties through the early sixties--one of relative calm in economic affairs for the U.S. ruling circles--events such as the assassination of President J. Kennedy, the powerful upsurge of the Negro civil rights movement and the demonstrations by rebellious youth exploded the facade of "prosperous America." The agony of the "dirty war" in Vietnam undermined the ordinary American's belief in the myth of the U.S. "mission of salvation" in the world and revealed the inhumanity, the selfishness and the danger to peace inherent in Washington's global policy. And, finally, the Watergate affair, which revealed the flagrant violation of the law by the President himself, who is required to be the chief custodian of that law, literally stunned the "average American."

The profound moral and political depression which gripped the country was aggravated in the seventies by the impact of that phenomenon of modern capitalism stagflation, that is, a combination of economic crisis, mass unemployment and inflation. What had seemed the well-tuned mechanism of the "consumer society" began to creak. Whereas in the fifties and sixties, by further intensifying labor, exploiting the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, especially in the sphere of consumer goods production, and plundering the new and developing states, the ruling circles tossed "the average American" certain creature comforts "from their own table," these possibilities were considerably reduced in the seventies. When the current U.S. President J. Carter says that the country "really will have to tighten its belt for the first time since World War II," it is the relatively affluent "average American" whom the ruling elite claims to be the "backbone" of society of whom he is thinking, not the millions of colored Americans, the poor, the pensioners and the unemployed who even during America's relatively prosperous years were eking out a miserable existence. It is not surprising that the ruling circles felt extremely uncomfortable when the same "silent majority" which had been kept sweet by scraps from the big wheels of the "consumer society" started grumbling.

The internal political crisis has been exacerbated by the weakening of the U.S. position in the world and by major foreign policy failures. For a long time after World War II the main centers for the elaboration of the country's foreign policy pursued a more or less common approach to the bases of U.S. global policy, despite certain differences and even political wrangling between conservatives and liberals, Republicans and Democrats. The collapse of the aggressive U.S. plans in Vietnam was brought about not only by the powerful upsurge of the antiwar movement among the American people but also by the deepest split since World War II in the foreign policy establishment determining the country's course in international affairs.

The U.S. leadership took the establishment of a military balance between the Soviet Union and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact Organization and NATO as a major "challenge" to the United States.

When the "Pax Americana" of which Washington had dreamed failed to materialize, the U.S. leaders were faced with a choice: Whether to rethink their values, take a sober look at events and grapple in earnest with their internal problems or to bank on militarization and try to hold onto their weakening positions by military force. At the start of the seventies, disenchanted with the fruitless attempts to achieve military-strategic superiority and having burned its fingers in the Vietnam war, the ruling elite took a number of steps in a realistic direction. But, not for the first time, under pressure from the military-industrial complex "hawks" U.S. policy became noticeably more erratic from the mid-seventies.

It was against this background that the Carter administration came to office. We would probably have to go back a long way to find a U.S. administration which has created so many illusions as the present one, with its demagogic slogans about "rallying" the country on the basis of a "new spirit" and a "restoration of confidence in government." It just so happened that 3.5 years ago I watched J. Carter's presidential inauguration on television in the office of George Franklin, coordinator of the well-known "Tripartite Commission," who had been one of those chiefly responsible for including the future White House incumbent on his "committee" combining major U.S., West European and Japanese figures.

"The 'new spirit' means chiefly the restoration of confidence in government, public institutions and business," he said.

The words of Franklin, banker David Rockefeller's righthand man on the "Tripartite Commission," reflected the hopes pinned on J. Carter by U.S. capital. The new White House incumbent was to have won the support of the "average American," healed the split and uncertainty in the ruling strata and restored cooperation between the U.S. administration and Congress.

But the Carter administration proved unable to find even a partial solution to the problems facing the country and failed to slow down the deepening socioeconomic and political crisis. Inflation continued, reaching 18.2 percent--the highest annual level for 30 years--early this year. More than 8 million people are now without jobs. The endless lines at gas stations last summer symbolized the bankruptcy of the energy policy.

By the spring of 1978, crushed by the burden of rising prices and having lost faith in the White House's ability to make any headway in solving economic problems, the voters were indicating their dissatisfaction in no uncertain terms: The administration's popularity rating plummeted, reaching an all-time low in the summer-fall period last year. A Gallup Poll taken in early August 1979 indicated that a mere 20 percent of Americans gave it a positive rating. Political recriminations between the White House and the Capitol went beyond the usual parliamentary sniping. In the United States people started talking about the country's "substandard" leadership and the President's inability to be a national leader. All this showed just how fragile the hopes of a certain section of big business were that Carter would be able to come up with a new socioeconomic program to rally the country's leading circles and be presented to the voters as a way out of the impasse.

The military-industrial complex also decided to exploit this turn of events, deciding that it had strengthened the position of those advocating "strong-arm solutions" to foreign and internal political problems. Thus the extremely lengthy and uneven process of "rallying" the U.S. ruling circles culminated in the adoption of the "hawks'" course aimed at upsetting the existing military balance in the world at the expense of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

It is no coincidence that the current U.S. election struggle is characterized by two interrelated features, namely the unpopularity of the socioeconomic programs being put forward by the leading presidential candidates--J. Carter and R. Reagan--and rivalry between the two over who can outdo the other in plans for a sharp arms buildup and the extension of military adventures.

But among ordinary Americans the yearning to live in peace with other peoples is still strong. They would prefer the country's efforts to be focused on the struggle against rising prices, taxation and unemployment. It is, after all, no accident that the so-called "post-Vietnam syndrome" has shown itself chiefly in Americans' clear reluctance to go themselves or send their children to the other side of the earth to take part in punitive wars, and in their reluctance to pay out of their own pockets for the geopolitical pretensions of Washington's "hawks".

In order to dispel this mood, U.S. propaganda began whipping up a campaign to intimidate voters with the "Soviet military threat." A rich and profitable theme for "brainwashing" the ordinary American was oil, that is, fuel for automobiles and for the home.

Attempts are being made to persuade Americans that just about all their current misfortunes are the result of the energy crisis and that the sole salvation is to ensure by force of arms that America has continuous access to the Near East's "black gold."

As certain people hoped, the militarist-chauvinist propaganda has created at least a semblance of the long-awaited "rallying of the nation" around the military adventures and economic sanctions against Iran. It is also being used in attacks against the USSR in connection with its aid to Afghanistan. "The Russians are coming! And all because we are insufficiently armed!" is one of the leitmotivs of Washington's current propaganda campaign.

But a "rallying of the nation" on such a false basis is quite illusory. Secretary of State C. Vance's resignation is an indication of the first signs of a political hangover. After a brief upswing, the Carter administration's popularity rating has plunged again.

Adventurism in foreign policy has more than once cost America dear, exacerbating both its international and internal problems.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON REPUBLICAN PARTY CONVENTION

Opening of Convention

LD170947 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Barsukov dispatch: "No Surprises Foreseen; U.S. Republican Party Convention Has Opened"]

[Text] Detroit--The 32d National Convention of the U.S. Republican Party opened on 14 July in Detroit in a newly constructed sports hall named in honor of the renowned American boxer Joe Louis.

Held every 4 years on the eve of the presidential elections, the conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties (the Democrats will hold their convention in New York on 11 August) are major events in the country's life. They mark the start of the second stage of the election campaign during which the two biggest U.S. bourgeois parties officially nominate their candidates for president and vice president and approve their political platform. Formally the 4 days of sessions of the Republican Convention in Detroit, for which 1,994 delegates and an equal number of deputies have been selected, will be devoted to these tasks.

However, a convention American-style does not only mean speeches, discussions and debates and behind-the-scenes maneuvers by political rivals. The practice of holding national conventions in the United States shows that their organizers are far more interested in widespread publicity than in discussing serious problems. That is why the U.S. conventions in their present form are an imposing "show." This combination of politics and carnival costs the convention organizers quite a large sum: The Republican "show" in the U.S. "automobile capital" will cost over $5 million.

The publicity function of conventions was particularly intensified after 1956 when the U.S. television companies joined in covering their work. Assigning dozens of hours to showing the procedure for nominating the presidential candidate, television assured the leadership of the two parties a multimillion audience of potential voters. Covering the work of the conventions "from gavel to gavel" ["ot molotka do molotka"], that is, from their opening to their close, television became their virtual master of ceremonies. Even the conventions' procedure is developed by proceeding from the television companies' interests.

The Republican Convention in Detroit has gone even further in this respect. At the demand of the television companies a strict time limit of 8 minutes has been introduced for all speakers at the convention, except for the main orators. The procedural speeches and reports by various committees will be left out of the picture or reduced to the minimum.

The need for such stage management of the 1980 "Republican show" is particularly great since the Republican Convention in Detroit promises no sensations. The political struggle around the nomination of the presidential candidate ended over a month ago. Former Governor of California Ronald Reagan secured the support of 1,463 convention delegates as a result of the primary elections and republic caucuses, although he needs only 998 delegates' votes to get the presidential nomination.

Reagan's recent rivals--Howard Baker, leader of the Republicans in the Senate, Senator Robert Dole, former Governor of Texas John Connally, Congressman Philip Crane and former CIA chief George Bush--all left the struggle at various stages of the primary elections and announced their support for the former governor of California. True, one of the contenders--Congressman John Anderson--has not laid down his arms and is continuing the presidential race, but no longer as a Republican but an independent candidate.

Thus the convention in Detroit has only to formalize the prevailing situation and officially approve Reagan as the Republican presidential candidate at the forthcoming November elections. Twice before--in 1968 and 1976--the former governor of California has tried to become the Republican candidate but on both occasions he failed. This year Reagan has attained his goal. As commentators note, he won victory at the primaries "with surprising ease" but it is explained by the persistent work which the would-be candidate performed over 4 years, taking the Republican Party machine under his control.

Having completed the election campaign to his advantage, Reagan has not only been able to maintain normal relations with his former rivals but has achieved their support in the Republican's upcoming struggle for the White House. The Republicans' optimistic feelings on the eve of the convention, like their cheerful forecasts of the possible outcome of the presidential elections are based mainly on U.S. voters' dissatisfaction with the economic situation in the country and the marked decline in the living standard in the United States.

That is why the Republicans' choice of Detroit for their convention can only be recognized as a "shrewd ploy" in the continuing election game. Detroit, which has always been the center of the U.S. automobile industry, is now going through hard times: The economic recession has led to a cutback in production. The major automobile corporations, General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler, have been obliged to dismiss or lay off tens of thousands of workers. Unemployment in the "automobile capital" has reached 18 percent and is twice that among the black population.

All this is being used most effectively by the Republicans in their election propaganda. "Look," they are saying, "Detroit, which is traditionally controlled by the Democrats, is reaping the fruit of the present Washington administration's economic policy." To crown all these misfortunes, on the eve of the opening of the Republican Convention 9,000 municipal workers, including bus drivers, mechanics and refuse collectors, called a strike. The first guests to Detroit--delegates and journalists--are being greeted by mountains of uncollected garbage and disrupted bus transportation.

The atmosphere of hopeful prospects which the Republicans have created on the eve of their convention has been overcast during the elaboration of their platform. The old rivalry between the conservative and so-called moderate wings of the Republican Party was revealed, although not on the most acute issue. Since 1940 all the Republican Party programs have approved the constitutional amendment enchrining equal rights for women. However, this time the Republican Platform Committee made a sharp turn to the right, refusing to include the point on equal rights for women in the program.

This decision gave rise to a stormy reaction from the supporters or to be more precise the female supporters of women's rights. "I think this decision will cost the Republicans victory at the presidential elections," Mary Crisp, co-chairman of the Republican National Committee, stated. She even threatened to refuse to support the Republican presidential candidate.

On the eve of the convention new evidence emerged of an unfavorable situation in the Republican camp. As is well known, the Republicans' conservative wing is demanding that Reagan appoint as vice presidential candidate a Republican at least as conservative as himself. However, the prospect of having two conservative candidates heading the Republican ticket at the elections seems "absolutely awful" to many moderate Republicans. In their opinion this will drive thousands of voters from the Republican Party.

In a few days it will become clear whether all these overt and concealed expatiations affect the work of the convention or whether it will merge into a routine, prepared entertainment "show."

Pursuit of 'Same Course'

LD161457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 80 p 5

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Republican Party Convention"]

[Text] Detroit, 14 July--Today the Republican Party Convention opened here, in the capital of the American auto industry, in the Joe Louis Arena Sports Complex. About 2,000 delegates from 50 states are to choose the candidates for the country's presidency and vice presidency in the election coming up in November, and also approve the party's election platform.

No one here doubts that the Republican presidential candidate will be Ronald Reagan, who considerably outstripped his rivals in the primaries. It effectively only remains for the convention to decide the question of the vice presidential candidate.

Twice before--in 1968 and 1976--the former Governor of California and former Hollywood actor has aimed for the White House.

As is customary for bourgeois parties here, playing politically on people's discontent with the raging inflation and the economic recession, which is leading to increased unemployment, the Republicans are offering their own "prescriptions" for curing these festering wounds Just what are they promising if they win? It must be said that their draft platform cannot lead to substantial changes The republicans are offering the same course that the Carter administration pursues--the course of further building up the arms race Commentators note a general rightward shift in Republican Party policy.

That is why even the propaganda fanfares ringing out from the Joe Louis Arena are unable to inspire many Americans with belief in a better future.

"More and more people see no difference whatever between the Democrats and Republicans and are refusing to vote for their candidates," auto worker Bill Scott says.

Criticism of Platform

LD161250 Moscow TASS in English 1203 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Detroit, July 16, TASS--TASS special correspondents Vladimir Vashedchenko, Oleg Polyaovskiy and Yuriy Romantsov report:

The convention of the Republican Party, which is currently in session here, has adopted an election platform formulating the programme of the party on the main issues of home and foreign policy.

The document mirrors the hard economic situation of the United States Over the recent three-five years, it admits, the rate of inflation has grown to reach 18 percent. More than eight million Americans are jobless. Unemployment is growing particularly fast among black Americans, especially among black American youth. Farmers have found themselves on the verge of ruination. Their real income dropped by almost 40 percent Over the last four years, more than 100 thousand farmers have been ruined.

The republicans are laying the blame for the present situation on the Carter administration At the same time, they confine themselves to general promises of achieving "economic growth and full employment without inflation", but fail to propose any specific measures or methods.

In the section devoted to foreign and military policy, the Republicans declare for a further sharp build-up of arms race and an increase in military spending with the aim of ensuring military superiority over the Soviet Union, and are trying to justify this course by hackneyed references to "Soviet military menace", while presenting in a distorted light the foreign policy of the USSR.

The foreign policy of the United States, the document says, must be based on the "positions of strength" strategy. The Republicans will seek the speediest start of production and deployment of MX missiles, the B-1 strategic bomber and cruise missiles, as well as the deployment in Western Europe of new medium-range nuclear missiles and neutron weapons, a modernisation of nuclear artillery. They declare for a permanent presence abroad of U.S. mobile air force and naval force and creating a permanent U S fleet in the Indian Ocean.

While declaring NATO to be the "cornerstone of the Western alliance" the Republicans are proclaiming the course for a further all-round strengthening of this aggressive bloc

They have declared in support of the hegemonic aspirations of the USA in the Middle East, Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The foreign policy program of the Republican Party is now being thoroughly analyzed by American commentators and delegates to the convention. As commentator of the NBC television company Marvin Kalb points out, many of them believe that if this platform becomes a basis for the policy of the Reagan administration, the world will be drawn into a new stage of arms race and this will increase the danger of military confrontations.

Bush Vice Presidential Candidate

LD170632 Moscow TASS in English 0626 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Detroit, July 17, TASS (TASS special correspondent)--The candidate for president of the USA from the Republican Party Ronald Reagan said addressing the convention on Wednesday that he recommends that George Bush be nominated candidate for the post of vice-president of the United States. Ronald Reagan's recommendation is to be automatically endorsed at the closing session of the convention.

PRESIDENT 'CONTRADICTS HIMSELF' ON FAR EAST ALLIANCES

LD161141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 80 p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Vdovin report: "Their Aims Coincide"]

[Text] Tokyo, 10 July--A meeting between U.S. President J. Carter and Premier of the PRC State Council Hua Guofeng took place in the Japanese capital today. According to the KYODO NEWS AGENCY, the international situation and bilateral relations were discussed. The meeting revealed, a White House press spokesman stated, a coincidence of views between the two sides in their approach to Afghanistan, Kampuchea and the Soviet Union.

Officially J. Carter and Hua Guofeng were in Japan to attend the funeral of Prime Minister Ohira, but they made active use of their brief stay in Tokyo for anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnamese purposes. In an interview with a group of Japanese journalists televised today, the U.S. President expressed satisfaction at the development of "new relations" between the United States and China and pointed out their great significance for opposing the USSR. At the same time the U.S. President said that these relations "should not be used either by the United States or Japan with China against the USSR," and went on to contradict himself by saying that the White House sees the strengthening rapprochement with Tokyo and Beijing as "a means by which he can combine our long-term strategic interests to contain the buildup of the Soviet Union's military strength."

Commenting on these meetings, the newspaper AKAHATA warns of their dangerous repercussions for peace and security in Asia and throughout the world. During Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States and Japan last year, readers are reminded, China secured these countries' virtual support for its aggression against Vietnam. On this occasion also, the newspaper points out, the aim of the Tokyo meetings is specifically to work out plans for further interference in Indochina.

STATE DEPARTMENT'S REMARKS ON BOMBINGS IN AFGHANISTAN HIT

LD161602 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1523 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Washington--In spite of clear and categorical reputations of U.S. fabrications about the "destruction" of peaceful villages in Afghanistan, at the regular press conference the U.S. State Department official spokesman asserted that allegedly "over recent days a certain increase in the intensity of Soviet military actions has been observed in Afghanistan, including the bombing of Afghan villages." He was unable, however, to cite any concrete acts and data to justify his fabrications, commenting that he does not have these "at his disposal." If the State Department spokesman does not have at his disposal--as he himself acknowledges--any concrete facts, then would it not be better for him to refrain from falsification, since the concoctions put forward by him not only cast doubt on what he himself said, but also undermine trust in those on whose behalf he is speaking.

REJOINDER RIDICULES BERGLAND REMARKS ON GRAIN SUPPLIES

LD161143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 80 p 5

[O. Kitsenko rejoinder: "Overdid It..."]

[Text] U.S. Agriculture Secretary R. Bergland has solemnly assured his Chinese colleague Huo Shilian that the United States will never impose an embargo on grain and food supplies to the PRC. What is this? Why were such assurances necessary? R. Bergland gave explanations which are remarkable in themselves. It turns out that after the embargo was imposed on grain sales to the Soviet Union, mistrust of the United States as a trading partner naturally arose throughout the world. And no wonder. The natural question was: With what other country will the United States break trade treaties and agreements as soon as it gets a dislike for its policy? Washington had hurriedly to send reassuring dispatches to 90 (!) countries, assuring them that the United States is a reliable supplier of grain and other foodstuffs.

The hasty diplomatic demarches reveal an obvious fear of losing foreign sales markets for American agricultural produce, for who does not know that there are many other food producers in the world who do not impose political conditions on trade. American farmers are already incurring huge losses because of the embargo on grain supplies to the USSR. It is becoming increasingly clear that the initiators of this embargo have punished their own country. It is not for nothing that a bill demanding its abolition has been put before the U.S. Congress.

As for the assurances to China, the American secretary has clearly overdone it here. Since the U.S. administration decided to sell military hardware and strategic materials to the PRC, Beijing has nothing to fear For it is linked with American imperialism by the notorious "community of interests" based on anti-Sovietism.

MONDALE'S AFRICAN TOUR TO CONTINUE IMPERIALIST POLICIES

LD161700 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0755 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Washington, 16 July--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov writes: Walter Mondale, vice president of the United States, is setting off today on a tour of West African countries, during which he will visit Senegal, Niger, Nigeria and the Cape Verde Islands.

Official administration spokesmen, pointing to the importance of Mondale's trip, stress that U.S. policy in Africa is unchanged. Strange as it may seem, in a way they are right: The United States is faithful to its imperialist policy on the African Continent. It maintains close political and economic relations with the racist Republic of South Africa [RSA] regime. As a result of maneuvers by the United States and a number of other Western countries, Namibia is still occupied by RSA forces. The United States does all it can to bring about internecine military conflicts between African countries, including the countries of the Maghreb region in the northwest part of the continent. Recently, Washington has been persistently seeking permission to use military bases in Kenya and Somalia.

Therefore, the U.S. vice president has virtually nothing political to offer the leaders of those African countries with whom he will have talks.

Mondale is making his trip to Africa at a time when the United States is sharply increasing military, political and economic pressure on the developing countries in order to safeguard U.S. monopolies' control of sources of energy and important raw materials, and also to expand markets for American goods.

In this respect, U.S. official spokesmen do not conceal the fact that Mondale's visit to Nigeria is of particular interest to the United States, since it imports 16 percent of its oil from there. As a result, the United States has a big trade deficit with Nigeria, and the United States corporations intend to make use of this situation to increase exports of American goods to Nigeria. The oil monopolies across the ocean intend to take an active part in the competition against other Western companies for orders to build liquefied gas enterprises, which Nigeria plans to have.

All this shows that the United States is continuing its attempts to expand its influence in Africa.

CARTER RECORD SHOWS 'HYPOCRISY' OF HUMAN RIGHTS STANCE

LD161517 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by V. Sergeyev: "Hypocrisy: Concerning Washington's Attitude to Human Rights"]

[Excerpts] You can always predict what is going to be said when the head of the present Washington administration broaches the subject of human rights. A permanent feature of these pronouncements is their blatant hypocrisy and attempts to discredit other countries and peoples, in order to divert attention elsewhere.

The U.S. administration recently published another opus on the "defense of human rights." It is obviously timed to coincide with the forthcoming fifth anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation. It is written in an overly familiar manner, from the standpoint of politickers eager to sort out each and every problem and judge anybody's except their own deeds and transgressions. In fact, they will notice the mote in someone else's eye while failing to detect the beam in their own.

The document signed by the U.S. President is no different in this respect from other papers of its kind which Washington produces by the dozen these days. Their general purpose is to prove that the world is imperfect. [paragraph continues]

Not the world in general, not every world, but first and foremost the world of socialism. Compared with others' shortcomings, the situation in the United States is not just better, it is almost ideal. There's simple logic for you, a means of moderating criticism. The latter is particularly significant in election year, when the time comes to account for the idle words, the promises, the cheated hopes.

There is nothing new in the fact that the birth of the document "on human rights" occasioned a new bout of anti-Soviet slander on the Afghan theme. The White House needs a bugbear, and the fact that it does not hang together and that it is not ancient history being falsified but events taking place right now before people's very eyes is of little importance. Do not believe your own eyes, Washington demands, trust my view of Afghan events, of events in the Near East, wherever the United States is carving out "spheres of American interests" without regard for anyone else.

It is not difficult to see the reasons for this almost hysterical U.S. reaction to the Soviet Union's act of friendly assistance to the Afghan people and their government, in defense of Afghanistan's independence and sovereignty against outside encroachments. The plans to draw that country into the orbit of imperialist policy have foundered. The United States has failed to repeat the Chilean gambit in Afghanistan and turn the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) into a shah's Iran mark II.

It is pointless to scour the presidential report for information about how many weapons, including chemical weapons, the United States is placing in the hands of the interventionists being dispatched to Afghanistan--people being trained by U.S. and allied military instructors and agents. You will not find any. Nor does it hint at the fact that these weapons are killing children whose only crime is thirst for knowledge, teachers at the schools providing them with this knowledge, women who have dared to remove the yashmak and peasants who, for the first time, have the chance to work for themselves. They, like millions of other ordinary Afghans whom the 1978 April revolution enabled to regard themselves as human beings, do not exist as far as the report's authors are concerned, since they are of no use to U.S. strategic plans. People are getting killed? Let them. The more the better, just so long as the Soviet Union and not the United States is blamed for their deaths and the blame for the tension is laid at Moscow's, not Washington's door. This, frankly, is what lies behind the White House's reluctance to promote a political settlement.

However, at the beginning of his presidential career Carter announced that he would make a bold effort to eliminate evil, in the United States too. Off duty, Carter would perhaps explain why this desire of his rapidly evaporated. Not only did he never strive to unearth and eradicate the ills of American society, but he matched his predecessors in his efforts to smooth them over. The President might have provided, in connection again with the human rights problems and in the context not only of interference in the DRA's affairs, a mass of information on the activity, for example, of the CIA. But this he does not do. Carter conceals from the public and the Congress the CIA's and, at the same time, his own role in the very unseemly events. He even tried to get a new law passed whereby the President would be empowered to sanction any CIA operations without notifying Congress.

The fact that these operations are criminal and inhuman as well as dirty is recognized on all continents. The CIA has become an able hand at plotting against governments which are a nuisance to the United States and at eliminating state figures who have aroused suspicion or fallen into disfavor. The CIA's clients and proteges include the most bloody and despotic regimes. Here are just a few illustrations of the human rights zeal of the American administration and its intelligence agency.

The CIA elaborated and for a long time tenaciously implemented a plan of action against Nicaragua, essentially replaying the scenario which culminated in the 1973 tragedy in Chile. Right up to the last moment it threw all its weight behind Somoza. The result was thousands and thousands of Nicaraguans killed with American weapons, paid for with American money, by butchers trained by American instructors.

El Salvador's Revolutionary Democratic Front, the main opposition coalition, recently sharply condemned direct interference by Washington, which is supporting the junta there. According to Salvadoran human rights commission figures, between January and May the despotic regime killed 3,200 of its political opponents. Recently 69 professors and teachers at the capital's university and other higher educational establishments were killed on orders from the junta. American special services trained 600 policemen for the junta as well as 6,000 members of reactionary paramilitary organizations, former junta Minister R. Zamora admitted that American and Israeli military advisers are participating in reprisals against the people.

The CIA overthrew the lawful Mossadeq government in Iran, and the rule of its henchman, the shah, which cost the Iranian people tens of thousands of lives, lasted 25 years. It has participated directly and actively in all the plots against the anti-shah revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Characterizing the aims of recent U.S. aggressive, terrorist act against Iran, President Bani-Sadr pointed out that the Americans intended to kill its leaders, above all leader of the Iranian revolution Khomeyni.

Recently bloody reprisals were perpetrated against the insurgent people of South Korea. The carnage in Kwangju was wrought by American weapons and sanctioned by the U.S. administration, if not directly ordered by it. As you might imagine, this did not prompt the head of the White House to talk about human rights in South Korea.

The White House incumbent is very chary when it comes to the question of the state of human rights in the United States. Political repression? Yes, he had heard something about disturbances. But the governments of the individual states were dealing with this and the central authority was not going to .nterfere. Racism is blooming, violence is being loudly preached and any unorthodox beliefs which fall outside the framework of the system are maligned. And the justification for this is "freedom of speech." Once you are carried away by the cult of force, the weak must go to the wall.

The Carter administration's stance on fundamental questions of war and peace is a gross mockery of human rights, of the chief human right--the right to live. Seldom has Washington talked so casually about the possibility and advisability of using weapons, including nuclear weapons, to attain U.S. imperial goals or give the monopolies access to sources of profit. Gradually but systematically the population is being accustomed to thinking in terms of war and force in an age when the nature of weapons ought to banish the very thought of the admissibility of war.

"We accuse the present administration of fueling war hysteria, of intending to sacrifice our young people and make them fight for oil interests and a despotic regime. The administration's readiness to use tactical nuclear weapons frightens us," says a statement by the mass "women, fight for peace!" organization. American doctors have urged that the dangerous playing with fire be stopped. They drew the U.S. leaders' attention to the disastrous consequences of any nuclear conflict.

These statements and appeals make no impression on President J. Carter. Unlike L.I. Brezhnev he did not see fit, for example, to respond to the doctors' appeal addressed to him and to the head of the Soviet state. And at an election meeting the wife of the current White House head frankly stated: "I can tell you that my husband is not frightened of declaring nuclear war." Carter's associates are estimating what a "limited" nuclear conflict would cost mankind. Presidential Adviser Brzezinski finds the death of around 10 percent of the world population quite acceptable, although he does not specify whether he, along with those whom he advises, wants to be among the 10 percent.

A drawing by the well-known American artist Harrington, which recently appeared in the U.S. Communist Party newspaper THE DAILY WORLD, depicts an ordinary American woman addressing a guard at the White House gates: "Tell your boss that human rights begin at home...."

When he became President J. Carter promised the people "a new era of honest, compassionate, sensitive government" and promised that he "would never lie." The practical activity of the U.S. administration head shows the true value of these promises and the hypocrisy of the White House's importunate sermons on the theme of human rights.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CATALOGS PRC'S 'MILITARIZATION' EFFORTS

LD161305 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences B. Gorbachev: "Under the Slogan of Modernization: Militarist Preparations in China"]

[Text] The aggravation of the international situation today is to a great extent linked with the Chinese leadership's anti-Soviet, hegemonist and militarist course. Forming a bloc with the most reactionary, adventurist forces in the international arena and seeking U.S. and NATO favor and enlisting their aid in building up their military potential, the Beijing leaders are acting as imperialism's accomplices and junior partners.

The Beijing strategists regard world war as the "shortest way" to attain their hegemonist goals. Maoism's orientation toward war, the line toward undermining the relaxation of tension, are developed and embodied in practice in China's changing military doctrine--changing in the direction of growing aggression--and extensive statewide measures to militarize the country. Beijing's entire foreign and domestic policy is put at the service of preparation for war.

Further militarization lies at the basis of the so-called four modernizations plan (for the modernization of industry, agriculture, the army, and science and technology) which is extensively publicized in Beijing. The aim of this plan is to turn China by the end of the 20th century into a military superpower capable of dictating its will to other peoples. Priority is given to the modernization of the military-industrial complex and the buildup of the country's military and economic strength. All other avenues are subordinate. The plan contains only abstract slogans about the need "to be concerned about the people's life."

The plan for China's modernization matured back in Mao Zedong's lifetime. It was first announced officially by Zhou Enlai at sessions of the National People's Congress in 1964 and 1975. The question of the army's modernization was raised in the summer of 1975 at an expanded CCP Central Committee Military Council session which, the Beijing newspapers wrote, adopted "an important strategic plan concerning armed forces building and preparation for war." The main avenues of modernization were formulated at the 11th CCP Congress (1977) and the National People's Congress session (1978). The tasks involved in armed forces modernization were specified in a number of CCP Central Committee Military Council resolutions and at numerous all-army conferences, which examined virtually all aspects of military building. These documents noted that modernization meant a broad complex of measures to train the armed forces, the population and the country as a whole to wage modern warfare.

Two aspects can be highlighted in the modernization of China's Armed Forces: the military-technical (creation of new military equipment in quantities necessary to rearm all branches of the armed forces and categories of troops) and the military-organizational (changing the organizational and establishment structure of the army, stepping up the troops' combat training and subordinating the entire tenor of the population's life to preparation for war).

Only 2 years ago Hua Guofeng set forth the task of "the all-round development of the military industry's production capacities for increasing the output and improving the quality of modern conventional and strategic arms." In accordance with these instructions the lion's share of the output of the base sectors of industry is now used for military purposes. Thus, according to estimates by the Hamburg journal CHINA AKTUELLE, about 20 percent of the total volume of industrial production goes toward these goals. About one-third of the electricity generated in the country is used in the military industry. Back in 1978 direct military expenditure in China's state budget was more than double appropriations for agriculture and was approximately equal to all capital investments in industry. The use of the economy's agrarian sector as a source of funds for militarization has led in practice to "draining the blood" from the countryside and undermining the already weak material base of agriculture.

However, the widely publicized ambitious modernization program in its first version proved beyond the power of the Chinese economy. That is why the Beijing leaders, encountering considerable difficulties, were obliged in June, 1979, to revise the sequence of their plan tasks and announce the policy of so-called readjustment of the economy. However, that does not mean that Beijing has renounced its militarist designs. It is "beefing up the home front" in order to continue preparation for war with renewed energies.

Advancing the slogan "Foreign Elements Must Serve Chinese Elements," the Beijing leaders are seeking to accelerate the process of militarization with the aid of the United States, Britain, Japan and other Western countries. They are even graciously agreeing to "defer" world war until the end of the 20th century, that is, until they complete the modernization of their industry and army.

"Readjustment" has left military preparations virtually unscathed. The Chinese leaders continue to be unstinting with regard to military expenditure. Thus, in terms of the volume of this expenditure China ranks third in the world, and it should be noted that in terms of per capita national income the country ranks 125th.

One of the main features of the Chinese budget for 1979 was the substantial intensification of its militarist orientation expressed in the further buildup of military expenditure. Thus, while there was an overall reduction in capital investments in the national economy, direct military appropriations alone increased 20 percent and totaled the enormous sum of 20.2 billion yuan. It is perfectly possible that even these figures are considerably understated.

In the army's modernization, special emphasis is placed on the buildup of nuclear missile forces. According to foreign press reports, in recent years the number of Chinese nuclear warheads has increased to 600. The Chinese Army already has missiles with a range of up to 5,600 km and warheads with a yield of up to 4 megatons. Solid fuel missiles are being developed with a greater degree of operational fitness than missiles using liquid fuel, and experimental launchings of ICBMs have been carried out.

Beijing is planning to put manned spacecraft into orbit soon and use them for military purposes. At the beginning of this year the Shanghai newspaper WEN HUI BAO published an article entitled "Chinese Cosmonauts Flap Their Wings Before Taking Off" and printed photographs of the first would-be cosmonauts. True, in a talk with foreign journalists Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of General Staff of the People's Liberation Army, who is responsible for the army's modernization, said: "The manned flights program is not one of China's immediate tasks. We are discussing this step, we are carrying out research."

According to foreign press reports a number of measures have been taken in China to disperse, camouflage and improve nuclear weapon delivery vehicles. Army nuclear warhead field depots have been developed. There is a special transportation service engaged in the clandestine shipment of nuclear weapons by rail, air and water.

The network of missile bases is being expanded. While formerly the "Second Artillery Directorate" (that is the official title of the missile forces headquarters in China) had just 10 missile units, according to foreign press reports missile forces are now stationed at some 150 centers, including guided air defense missiles at 98 centers, medium-range surface to surface missiles at 10 centers, coast defense surface to ship missiles at 20 centers and long-range missiles, including experimental missiles, at a further 10 centers.

China is directing considerable efforts into modernizing its ground forces--enhancing their mobility, supplying them with improved armaments, and increasing their firepower.

The Beijing leadership, the foreign press writes, is seeking to create numerous "shock groups" (of 3,000-4,000 men each) to combat enemy tanks. It is planned to supply them with modern antitank weapons (artillery, missiles), tanks, and helicopters and aircraft for fire support. The organization and armament of the "shock groups" should enable them to operate on the enemy flanks and rear.

The Chinese leadership is trying to adapt its armed forces' old organizational forms to the new conditions. Thus, in 1978, the new "statute on work with the people's militia" was adopted. The Chinese leaders assert that "in a future war the militia's strategic importance will not decrease but now the contrary will increase.... It will be faced with an even harder task, and even higher demands will be made on it than before." The Beijing leaders determined to confirm the correctness of this view during the Chinese aggression against Vietnam. With regular troops, about 80,000 militia members took part in it. The Chinese newspapers wrote that over 50 battalions providing rear services for the front and 7 battalions of the armed cadre militia were formed from the detachment mobilized in the Guangxi-Zhuang Autonomous Region alone. Units and subunits of militia members were attached to regular Chinese troops to take a direct part in aggression and were used as a reserve for rapidly replacing troops.

Modernization provides for the further buildup of the Chinese Air Force. The goal is set not only of increasing the aircraft stock but also of enhancing aircraft combat potential by creating more modern aircraft of domestic design and acquiring foreign models. The airfield network is being considerably expanded.

Efforts are being made to modernize the navy. Although, foreign experts believe the Chinese Navy's combat capability is still limited, in terms of the numerical strength of its personnel and the number of submarines, it ranks third in the world. In building submarines great attention is paid to providing them with computer apparatus and homing torpedoes. The enhancement of the ships' firepower is being achieved by replacing torpedo and artillery armaments with missile armaments. The number of high-speed missile boats is being increased. The West German newspaper MARINE-RUNDSCHAU stressed that by the end of this century "the Chinese Navy will be the most important factor in Beijing's military power and on the general strategic plane will not longer play an auxiliary role, as is the case now, but will resolve independent strategic tasks."

The army's modernization includes measures to enhance the soldiers' militarist conditioning. The newspaper JIEFANG RIBAO calls for "implanting and strengthening the idea of preparing for war."

China's militarization, which is being carried out under the slogan of modernization, provides for a broad action program over a long period. Beijing's efforts to implement this militarist program in conjunction with its adventurist, hegemonist policy present an increasing threat to all countries and peoples of the world.

MOSCOW SOIREE HELD IN HONOR OF QU QIUBAI

OW162020 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association held a soiree on the evening of 15 July at the Moscow House of Friendship with the people of all countries to commemorate Qu Qiubai, an outstanding communist and internationalist of China.

Attending the soiree were activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association, Soviet Sinologists and representatives from all circles in Moscow. The soiree was declared open by (Shchukuenskiy), first vice chairman of the Central Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association. Soviet Sinologists (Goribrenev) and (Smaiger) made reports on Qu Qiubai's life and activities. Their reports pointed out that Qu Qiubai, an outstanding leader of the Chinese Communist Party who enthusiastically propagandized Marxism and Leninism in China, was a loyal friend of the USSR.

Soviet Sinologist (Goribrenev) said in his report: From the Third CCP National Congress in 1923 until his death, Qu Qiubai, was consecutively elected member of the CCP Central Committee. He was asked to draft the CCP Constitution for presentation at the third congress. At the Sixth CCP National Congress in 1928, he laboriously helped formulate the CCP's political strategy and tactics during the new stage of revolution. Qu Qiubai was then elected member of the Politiburo of the CCP Central Committee, leader of the CCP delegation to the Executive Committee of the Communist Internationale, and member of this committees' Presidium.

Comrade (Goribrenev) said: In commemorating the 45th anniversary of his murder by Kuomintang headsmen, the Soviet people believe that Qu Qiubai resolutely defended the internationalist relations all his life and that internationalist friendship will certainly triumph in China.

USTINOV GREETS MONGOLIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ON NATIONAL DAY

LD161121 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Col Gen J. Avhia, Mongolian defense minister

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

On behalf of the Soviet Army and Navy servicemen and myself I send you and all Mongolian servicemen fraternal greetings and wholehearted congratulations on the 59th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

The Mongolian people and their servicemen are celebrating their national holiday in an atmosphere of new achievements in building socialism and resolving the important and crucial tasks set by the 17th MPRP Congress.

On this notable date I wish the Mongolian Poeple's Army new successes in combat and political training, in the further consolidation of their socialist motherland's defense capability.

May the indestructible fraternal friendship and combat cooperation between the armed forces of the USSR and Mongolia develop and strengthen:

With communist greetings

[signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

IZVESTIYA ARTICLE MARKS DPRK TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD111305 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 6 July, 1980, in the Morning Edition carries on page 5, under the headline "Worker Pride," a 1,200-word dispatch from correspondent L. Shinkarev in Pyongyang, prefaced by the following introduction:

"The 19th anniversary of the signing of the friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty between the DPRK and the USSR is 6 July. This document opened up new opportunities for further expanding equal and mutually advantageous Soviet-Korean cooperation. Relying on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the Korean people are confidently traveling the path of socialist building. Our dispatch recounts the DPRK's achievements in developing the coal industry, one of the leading sectors of the national economy."

BRIEFS

DPRK BOOK EXHIBITION--A 10 day DPRK book exhibition opened today in the Amur bookstore in Khabarovsk. The aim of the exhibition is to familiarize readers with that country and with the successes achieved by the Korean people in the development of their country. The exhibition was opened by Lyudmila Nikolayevna Dudchenko, responsible secretary of the Khabarovsk branch of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, who described the Soviet-DPRK relations and the Soviet-Korean friendship month now underway throughout the country. She also noted that the book exhibition will make it possible for residents and visitors of Khabarovsk to familiarize themselves more deeply with the economic and cultural life of the DPRK and will promote greater mutual understanding between our people. [Khaharovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 7 Jul 80 SK]

AFGHAN LEADERS HOLD MEETINGS IN PROVINCES

ID161434 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, July 16, TASS--Meetings are being held in provinces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of various sections of the population with leaders of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and government to discuss questions pertaining to strengthening people's power, measures to repel counter-revolution. [as received] In Baharestan area, a meeting was held of public with member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Dastaguir Panjsheri. Addressing the meeting, he called for creating people's forces capable of repelling the attacks of reaction and putting an end to the activity of servitors of U.S. imperialism and Chinese hegemonists. In their reply addresses, representatives of the local authorities and activists spoke about the implementation of the tasks set by the April revolution. Thus, in particular they said that roads destroyed by bandit detachments had been repaired in the province with the active assistance of the population.

PRAVDA REPORTS START OF HARVEST WORK DESPITE BANDITS

ID161147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 80 p 5

[Dispatch by special correspondents L. Mironov and I. Shchedrov: "Harvest Time"]

[Text] Kabul, 12 July--Agriculture, which employs more than four-fifths of the country's population, constitutes the basis of Afghanistan's economy. Supply, sales, production and other cooperatives are urged to play an important role in increasing agricultural production and resolving the food problem and in raising the working people's living standards, Fazel Rahim Momand, minister of agriculture and land reform, declared in the capital at a ceremony to open the republic's first institute of cooperative members.

Problems of developing the Afghan countryside have been examined at a national agricultural conference.

Harvest work is proceeding successfully in the country. Combines and other modern agricultural machines have gone into the fields from the first seven machine hire stations set up with Soviet equipment. In regions where foreign mercenaries are trying to wreck the peaceful harvest, local self-defense subunits are rebuffing the bandits.

IZVESTIYA REJECTS L'AURORE'S ATROCITY CHARGES

ID161435 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Volodin dispatch: "Anatomy of Lies"]

[Text] Kabul--In French there is a concept "envoye special." It corresponds to our term "special correspondent." However, it is hard to find an adequate idea of their mission when the term is applied to those journalists sent especially by some bourgeois press organs to misinform their readers.

In this particular instance it applies to one of the anti-Soviet, anti-Afghan articles published in June by the Paris newspaper L'AURORE under the sensationalist headline: "Anatomy of Genocide: Our Special Correspondent Unmasks a Painstaking Soviet Enslavement Operation." Despite this bombastic announcement, obvious disappointment awaited the readers of this article--the propagandist goods sold to the paper by the author proved quite shabby.

Imperialist propaganda, which has been excelling itself each day in slanderous interpetations of the events in Afghanistan since the April 1978 revolution, has already exhausted fantasy. The authors who specialize in this "genre" no longer need to strain their imaginations or travel anywhere anymore to gather material. The full range of trite gossip and scandal on the nature of Soviet-Afghan relations and on the "Soviet military threat" to the Western countries can be obtained from the daily broadcasts of VOA, DW or the BBC or from gutter press fabrications without any of the fuss associated with long journeys.

Reading L'AURORE's inventions, you cannot help wondering: Is its correspondent not accredited with one of the camps in Pakistan where American and other military instructors are arming bands of Afghan counterrevolutionaries and passing on to them their experience of suppressing national liberation movements? The style of the aforementioned article is highly reminiscent of the malicious, lying pamphlets and radio broadcasts of the Afghan people's enemies entrenched there--the feudalists, smugglers, drug traffickers and criminals recruited by imperialist reaction and Chinese hegemonists for acts of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA].

It is they who are trying to terrorize the peaceful Afghan population, shooting at them from around street corners, cruelly murdering teachers, schoolchildren and patriotic priests, poisoning high school children in their schools and the sick in hospitals with nerve gas. And they themselves, just like L'AURORE and company, who shout about the unlikely genocide by Soviet soldiers, helping to defend Afghanistan against foreign aggression.

It is they, the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, who are carrying out sabotage in plants and factories and disrupting power lines, trying to reduce the country to economic ruin and deprive tens of thousands of working people of their jobs. And they themselves hypocritically blame the DRA people's power for the economic difficulties inherited by the young republic from the country's former masters. It is they who are striving to destroy the crops and plantations of the fertile Jalalabad Valley and destroy irrigation systems, set fire to peasants' bakeries and crops, rob trading caravans and block the supply of produce to towns, and they themselves who, with L'AURORE's "special correspondent," shed crocodile tears over the "semi-starvation" of some Afghan mountain tribes.

The DRA Government, decisively repulsing the reactionary forces' intrigues, is implementing step by step the program for the country's socioeconomic and democratic development outlined by the 2d People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Plenum. Before the April revolution Afghanistan's vast lands belonged to only 35,000 feudal landowners, but the new DRA Government, having confiscated all landholdings of more than 6 hectares without compensation, has redistributed the land to those who actually work it--to the masses of small tenant farmers, small landowning and landless peasants and nomadic cattlemen.

Other democratic transformations have been started alongside these radical reforms: About 820 agricultural cooperatives have been set up which over 90,000 people immediately joined. The debts, totaling about $700 million, of approximately 11 million peasants to the major usurer-landowners were canceled. The education system has been reformed and about 800 new schools built. New colleges have been organized. [paragraph continues]

The DRA Academy of Sciences has been set up. Courses have been set up to eliminate illiteracy. For the first time ethnic minorities have been given schools where instruction will be carried out in their native language. And all this is the truth, the reality of Afghanistan today which L'AURORE is striving to present as "enslavement," "religious persecution" and so forth.

But Afghanistan's people, who are participating increasingly actively in implementing the socioeconomic transformations, are learning to distinguish truth from lies not from the pages of the bourgeois press but from their own experience of life. The lies are L'AURORE's fiction about how in the mosques people openly ask Allah to mutilate Afghan sportsmen so that they cannot go to the Moscow Olympics. But the truth is that the Afghan Olympic athletes were given a ceremonial send off to Moscow by the inhabitants of Kabul and that the ulemas and priests came to the capital from all over Afghanistan to express their support for the DRA people's power and condemn its enemies' intrigues behind a screen of Islam.

The lies are L'AURORE's attempts, by juggling with figures, to distort the essence of the Soviet Union's economic assistance to Afghanistan and replace its genuinely humane direction and selflessness with the predatory aims usual in imperialist practice. And the truth is the assistance given by Soviet builders in setting up 147 enterprises and construction projects, 72 of which are already in operation, which are of vital importance to the Afghan economy. The truth is the allocation of preferential credits; it is free aid to the Afghan people, and much more which the Western papers and their "special correspondents" are trying not to notice.

The falsehood is L'AURORE's unsubstantiated assertion about the alleged continuous increase of Soviet Armed Forces in Afghanistan--forces which, if you believe the paper, arrive in Kabul virtually every hour by plane. But the truth is the withdrawal of some Soviet military units from Afghanistan, carried out in agreement with the DRA Government. Their presence has now ceased to be necessary. This very fact refutes the absurd rumors spread by L'AURORE's correspondent that at least one rebel sits behind practically every boulder in this mountainous country and that military actions against them are being widened.

The list of similar "inaccuracies" in L'AURORE's assertions could continue, but this would surely mean reprinting everyline of the entire eight columns assigned by the paper's editorial staff to their "sensational reportage." The fact is that the present article in L'AURORE is only one of the many anti-Soviet forgeries which the bourgeois propaganda machine began to "mass produce" long before the so-called "Afghan question" came into its field of vision. It served as a kind of drug for exhausted authors who had become somewhat accustomed to whipping up international tension. It no longer suits them that life in Afghanistan is gradually returning to its normal course.

Do not try to stiffle the revolution in Afghanistan. The Afghan people have reliable friends in the form of the powerful socialist community and all the world's progressive forces. The Soviet Union, as L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stated, will continue helping Afghanistan to build a new life and to preserve the gains of the April revolution.

IZVESTIYA REJECTS NEWSWEEK VIEW OF SEPARATISTS IN INDIA

LD170711 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" in I. Kovalev "World Today" roundup: "Well Known Addresses"]

[Text] In its latest edition the American weekly NEWSWEEK eagerly describes the disorders in India's northeast regions, the same disorders and mass murders arranged by ultra-nationalist and separatist organizations some of whose leaders studied for their "political certificate" in Chinese military training camps and others with Christian missionaries frequently connected with Western intelligence services.

NEWSWEEK hypocritically calls the bandits "enraged local inhabitants." The article contains quite a few catch phrases clearly taken from the separatists' vocabulary. Or, to be more precise, phrases added to that vocabulary by the enemies of Indian national unity. For example: The northeast region's population apparently "traditionally considers itself apart from the main stream of Indian life," or "the tribes inhabiting this region are divided from other Indians by race, religion and culture."

According to NEWSWEEK, India's leadership "does not know what it should do" and "is seeking scapegoats" (the United States and China). But, one asks, why look for them? China's participation in the acts of sabotage in northeast India has long ceased to be secret. And the tone of statements like NEWSWEEK's betrays the other instigator.

VINOGRADOV COMMENTS ON MAOIST ACTIVITIES IN NEPAL

OW170612 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1300 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Vinogradov commentary: "Maoists in Nepal Step Up Activities"]

[Text] Judging by recent reports from Nepal, the pro-Beijing cliques there obviously have stepped up their activities. They demand that the government reconsider the [words indistinct] foreign policy aimed at safeguarding peace and security in Asia, make false charges against progressive activists and threaten them with physical harm. The Maoist elements in Nepal are trying hard to complicate Nepal's relations with neighboring countries and to undermine Katmandu's relations with Moscow and Delhi. Soviet international issues reported Vinogradov writes in this connection:

In analyzing the reason why the pro-Beijing underground organizations have suddenly become more active, Nepal newspapers and magazines point out: The question cannot be treated separately from the political situation in South Asia and the Asian Continent as a whole.

The Katmandu paper (?NEW HERALD) pointed out not long ago: The scale and coordination of the activities of the various pro-Beijing cliques in Nepal are surprising. All their activities (?have one thing in common)--they are directed by Beijing. (?This shows) that a new stage has begun in the expansionist plan of Beijing's leaders. This new stage has begun under circumstances in which Beijing and Washington have grown closer to each other and in which the United States supports the foreign policy of Beijing's top leading clique.

It is a long-standing attempt of China's leading clique to use its fifth column in Nepal to influence that country's public opinion and push the policies of its government onto a path to Beijing's advantage. Early in the 1970's Beijing's leaders began to scare Nepal with rumors about the threat from Indian and Soviet aggression. At the same time, it openly announced that if necessary China would come to Nepal's aid.

Nepal's state figures and general public were not fooled. In 1971, the Nepal Foreign Ministry issued a formal statement, saying that Nepal needed no foreign aid, because it had most friendly relations with India, the Soviet Union and other countries.

Beijing, however, has not given up hope of undermining Nepal's relations with its friends. Recently, China's propaganda launched an all-out attack on the relationship between Nepal and India. RENMIN RIBAO has gone so far as to talk about the so-called territorial dispute between Nepal and India, one that absolutely never occurred. Maoist elements in Nepal have also joined the anti-Indian (?campaign). They call for cutting trade with India and restricting contacts between Nepal and India.

Why are China's leaders and their agents in Nepal pushing this line? Primarily it is aimed at complicating the international situation along the border, which China regards as its sphere of influence. [Words indistinct] China is trying hard to expand its (?involvement) in Nepal, undermine good relations between Katmandu and Delhi and draw Nepal onto the path of China's foreign policy.

In 1978, Chinese Vice Premeir Deng Xiaoping said frankly at a secret meeting in Beijing: Nepal is of great importance to China's Asian strategic plan.

From the background of this statement, it is quite clear that Beijing, using its agents in Nepal, is attempting to turn this [words indistinct] country gradually into China's base for expansion in the border region.

BRIEFS

NEW KABUL HOUSING DEVELOPMENT--Kabul, July 6, TASS--A ground breaking ceremony of a new housing development, Marvanmin, northern Kabul, has been held here. 227 houses with 4,230 flats will be built in the new district. Structures for these houses are delivered by the Kabul house-building plant built with Soviet technical assistance. The new housing estate will provide well-appointed flats for thousands of Afghans. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1511 GMT 6 Jul 80 LD]

PHAM VAN DONG COMMENTS ON ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-SRV AGREEMENT

LD162336 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2040 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Hanoi, 16 July, TASS--The agreement on economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam which was signed 25 years ago, marked the beginning of a new, important stage in the Vietnamese people's struggle for freedom and independence, Pham Van Dong, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], stated during the reception for the Soviet Government delegation, headed by N.V. Talyzin, USSR communications minister. The delegation arrived in Hanoi to take part in the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the agreement.

The agreement between the Soviet Union--the first socialist state in the world, a reliable bulwark of peace and democracy, (?and) Vietnam--the first workers and peasants' state in Southeast Asia, Pham Van Dong stressed, linked our countries closely. It laid the basis for cooperation in the economic, trade and scientific spheres of both fraternal countries, which has become a vivid manifestation of a new type of international relations.

The prime minister of the SRV Government expressed cordial gratitude to the Communist Party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union for the great aid to the Vietnamese people in national construction and the defense of the fatherland.

PRAVDA REPORTS FIGHT FOR FOOD IN THAI-KAMPUCHEA BORDER REGION

LD161407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 80 p 5

[Correspondent V. Kalinin dispatch: "Quarrel"]

[Text] Bangkok, 14 July--Fierce clashes between gangs of Khmer reactionaries are continuing on Thai territory, in the region of the border with Kampuchea. After 3 days of fighting, a "Khmer Serei" detachment has captured "refugee" camp No 007. The cause of the internecine conflict was a squabble over the sharing of foodstuffs received here within the framework of international aid for Kampuchean "refugees." It is reported that hundreds of people were killed or wounded as a result of the armed clashes.

The activity of these armed gangs, a newspaper notes, is one reason why international organizations have announced their intention of ceasing aid to Khmer "refugees" in Thailand.

Washington and Beijing are pressuring the international organizations to continue deliveries to Khmer reaction in Thailand.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF LAO AMBASSADOR

LD161514 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Vanthong Sengmuang, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, today presented his credentials to Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin.

SOVIET TROOP EXERCISES END IN GDR 16 JULY

LD162322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Exercises of Soviet troops temporarily in the territory of the GDR ended on 16 July. They took place in the area of Stendal, Magdeburg, Cottbus and Brandenburg. The aims of the exercises were achieved. The troops which took part in the exercises are returning to their permanent quarters.

BAYBAKOV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

LD121755 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 12 (MTI)--MTI reports from Moscow:

Nikolay Konstantinovich Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and president of the State Planning Committee, received Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, in Moscow on Saturday. They conducted talks about economic questions related to the 1981-85 plan period.

MERENISHCHEV-LED CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ROMANIA

LD111455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Familiarization With Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by N.V. Merenishchev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, was in Romania from 30 June through 7 July in accordance with a plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and the RCP. The delegation familiarized itself with experience of the RCP's party organizational work.

During its stay in Romania the delegation was received by C. Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

LEVIN VIEWS DEPUTY SECTETARY CHRISTOPHER'S FRG TRIP

LD170110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 16 Jul 80

["International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Text] The FRG Government under the chairmanship of Chancellor Schmidt has met to discuss international problems. The session was preceded by the arrival in Bonn of Warren Christopher, deputy U.S. secretary of state, who held talks with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FRG foreign minister.

As WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU reports, after his meeting with Genscher, Christopher noted that consultations with the allies should be completed in roughly 2 weeks' time and that a reply would be given by September to the proposals made by the Soviet Union during the recent visit to Moscow by Schmidt and Genscher. As has already been reported, the FRG Goverment highly assessed the USSR initiative. Washington, too, spoke of its usefulness.

The Hamburg DIE WELT, however, quoting statements by Christopher, asserts that the U.S. Government intends to concentrate its efforts on discussions with the Soviet Union on questions of medium-range nuclear missiles. The Soviet proposals call for discussion not only of medium-range nuclear missiles but also of U.S. forward-based facilities. And both these problems must be discussed simultaneously and in connection with one another. If, however, one is to believe DIE WELT, the United States is trying to destroy that connection.

IZVESTIYA SEES GISCARD, SCHMIDT RENEWING COMMITMENT TO DETENTE

LD161019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent dispatch: "Visit to the Banks of the Rhine"]

[Text] Bonn--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's state visit to the FRG has ended. After the signing of the 1963 Elysee treaty both countries' leaders have met 35 times within the framework of regular consultations. Now, however, a state visit has taken place for the first time since General de Gaulle's visit to Bonn 18 years ago.

The firework receptions, lunches in ancient palaces and military parades were in keeping with the importance of the event. But, of course, the French president's stay on the Rhine was not only distinguished by ceremonial protocol. Important political talks were held in Bonn. They touched on bilateral relations between the FRG and France as well as a number of important international problems includng the Near and Middle East situations. President V. Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor H. Schmidt recently met with L. I. Brezhnev. It is understood that the present talks between the two statesmen in Bonn were dedicated primarily to an exchange of views on the talks with the Soviet leader in Warsaw and Moscow, to East-West relations and to the latest Soviet initiatives on medium-range nuclear missiles. Both Bonn and Paris are united in the view that detente in Europe must be consolidated and that relations of cooperation with the Soviet Union must be continued.

In this connection the question of the role and responsibility of the Europeans themselves in preservingthe fruits of detente is particularly acute. [paragraph continues]

In an interview for the FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU newspaper and in a number of public speeches, particularly in the Bonn city hall, the French president clearly expressed the idea that Europe must be concerned with increasing its own weight in international affairs and implementing an independent course.

A consistent leitmotive of the guest's speeches was the notion that France intends to continue pursuing an independent line in all its relations. Some observers note that these words sounded Paris' determination to dissociate itself from the confrontation and adventure policy being implemented by the Washington administration. As a Bonn cabinet spokesman stated, Chancellor H. Schmidt shares the French guest's view that Europe must play a far greater role in world politics in the future.

Military issues, particularly the development of the French nuclear potential, occupied a considerable part of the consultations which followed the official part of the visit. Great importance was also attached to cultural and youth exchanges. Appropriate documents were signed.

Observers have begun a detailed analysis of the results of the French president's visit. But it can already be definitely said that both these leading West European countries fully intend adhering to a policy of preserving detente, developing cooperation in Europe and continuing dialogue between the states of East and West.

TALKS WITH VISITING BELGIAN DELEGATION REPORTED

LD161854 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 16, TASS--Soviet-Belgian consultations on a number of topical international questions, especially European ones, of mutual interest were held at the USSR Foreign Ministry on July 15 and 16.

Deputy USSR Foreign Minister Anatoliy Kovalev had a conversation with the head of the Belgian delegation at the consultations, head of the Political Department of the Belgian Foreign Ministry A. Cahen and the Belgian ambassador in Moscow, Frans Taelemans. The consultations passed in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

KEBIN, SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION LEAVE AUSTRIA

LD141816 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Vienna, July 14, TASS--A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Ivan Kebin, ended their visit to Austria. The delegation visited Vienna, and also the lands of Steiermark, Kaernten, and Niederoesterreich, went to see industrial enterprises. The delegation were received by Federal President Rudolf Kirschlaeger and Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. In the course of conversations it was noted that Soviet-Austrian relations are developing successfully and fruitfully in the political, trade-and-economic, cultural and other spheres. Particularly emphasized was the need of further efforts to advance the policy of detente, to promote concrete results in the sphere of disarmament.

The visit of the Soviet parliamentary delegation was useful and important, a TASS correspondent has been told by President of Austria's Nationalrat Anton Beyna. The visit made a contribution not only to further development and perfection of Austrian-Soviet relations, but also to the expansion of bilateral links through the parliamentary channel. These links between our countries have now become stable and traditional.

The role of parliaments of different countries in consolidation of peace has largely increased, stressed Anton Benya. We shouldn't miss any opportunity to preserve everything positive that has been achieved in Europe in the post-war years. Exactly therefore, mutual contacts and meetings are so much important. This is fully in line with the provisions of the Final Act of the all-European Helsinki conference. At the Vienna Schwehat Airport the delegation were seen off by Anton Benya, deputies of the Nationalrat, other officials and also the USSR's ambassador in Austria, Mikhail Yefremov.

NORWEGIAN POLICE ACCUSE SCIENTIST OF SPYING

LD161836 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Oslo, July 16, TASS--The Oslo police applied to the state prosecutor in a demand for "instituting judicial proceedings" against Nils Peter Gleditsch, a Norwegian scientist, on absurd charges of "espionage" and violation of the law 'on keeping military secrecy'. That unlawful action was prompted by the report which Gleditsch jointly with Owen Wilkes, a British scientist, issued in February last year, about the use of listening stations in Norway's territory by the secret services of Norway and the USA for conduct of espionage activities against the Soviet Union.

The report which was prepared for the Norwegian Institute for the Study of the Problems of Peace points out that a whole network of special spying stations operate in Norwegian territory mainly near the USSR's borders. Their purpose is to make observations of the flights of Soviet planes and movement of the ships of the Soviet Navy, and radio listening to Soviet territory and to the communication lines of 'some' diplomatic missions accredited in Norway.

The report emphasized that the creation of the network of such stations did not promote the maintenance of Norway's good relations with the neighbouring states and contradicted the officially proclaimed principles of the Norwegian basic policy and stabilization of the situation in the area.

The report by Gleditsch, the local press points out, produced a bomb effect. The conservative circles and the Norwegian military leadership at that time hurried to state that the emergence of the document "is a threat to Norway's security". An investigation of the "case" of the Norwegian scientist was started and resulted in the present demand of the police.

Many newspapers and the Norwegian public at large emphasized from the very outset that a real threat to the country's security is posed by the activity of U.S. special services in Norwegian territory and by the efforts of the Pentagon and some people in Norway itself to emasculate the principles of the Norwegian basic policy by creating a network of U.S. military base stations in the country and to use the network as a springboard for the heightening of tension in Europe's north.

TEHRAN REPORT OF BANI-SADR, KHOMEYNI MEETING

LD161330 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 16, TASS--President Bani-Sadr of Iran has met with Aytollah Khomeyni today. According to a Tehran radio report, they discussed a number of important issues, including the economic situation in the country and measures for restraining the growth of prices. Special attention was devoted to the state of the armed forces and enhancing thsie combat readiness.

IRANIAN TRIALS TO FOLLOW ATTEMPTED COUP

LD161628 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 16, TASS-- The trial of persons charged with complicity in the abortive coup d'etat is to start in the next two days, says the statement issued by the office of President Bani-Sadr of Iran after his meeting with Ayatollah Khomeyni. Chairman of the Supreme Court Ayatollah Beheshti said that the trial would be held in open court and shown on radio and television. He pointed out that some of the defendents "will undoubtedly be sentenced to death". Beheshti also said the "a very large number of persons" would be arrested in connection with the plot. According to a report of the PARS agency, the Iranian authorities have closed land, air and sea borders of Iran for 48 hours. If necessary, this term may be prolonged. As is pointed out here, this decision has been taken to prevent the escape of plotters from the country. The staff for the liquidation of the plot has issued a statement here calling the Iranian people to display vigilance and help prevent the flight abroad of participants in the coup, which was prepared with the support of U.S. imperialism, Israel and Egypt. The Iranian press and public are expressing a wrathful protest in connection with the incessant intrigues of the United States against the Iranian people. American imperialism, which has suffered enormous damage as a result of the revolution in Iran, writes the newspaper SOBHE AYANDEGAN among other things, is doing its utmost in an attempt to regain the lost positions. The recent attempted coup d'etat, the newspaper ETTELA'AT stresses in its turn, has once again confirmed that the USA is the main enemy of the Iranian revolution. Right after the victory of the revolution, the nespaper points out, Washington began taking political, military and economic measures with the aim of destroying the gains of the Iranian people.

IRAN TO PROTEST FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT IN PLANNED COUP

LD161712 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 16, TASS--An official spokesman of the Islamic Revolutionary Council of Iran announced that Iran intends to lodge a protest with international organizations against the activities of the countries involved in the conspiracy which was uncovered last week. The nespaper TEHRAN TIMES writes that the protest, as is believed, will be possibly sent to the International Court in the Hague at the close of the investigation of the failed conspiracy in which, in the opinion of the Iranian leadership, Egypt, Israel, and the USA were directly implicated.

FORMER IRANIAN NOTABLES ARRESTED FOR PLOTTING

LD170924 Moscow TASS International Service in Russina 0845 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, 17 July, TASS--The former minister of health in the shah's regime, Anushirvan Puyan, and two relatives of former Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar have been arrested in the Iranian capital. They are accused of complicity in the plot against the republic.

U.S. 'DELIBERATELY EXACERBATING' CONFLICT BY ARMING ISRAEL

LD170829 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 80 p 5

[Rafael Moseyev "Commentator's Column": "Pursuing a Course of Militarization"]

[Text] The first shipment of U.S. multirole F-16 fighter planes has arrived in Israel. According to Israeli radio Tel Aviv is to take delivery of a total of 75 of these sophisticated planes worth a total of $1.2 billion. In addition, by the end of the year Israel will be supplied with 100 U.S. tanks, 660 armored carriers and other combat hardware.

As is known, U.S. Near East policy continues to be based on all-out support for and generous economic and military aid to the State of Israel. Washington is banking on Tel Aviv, seeing it as its chief strategic ally in the Near East and actively building up its military potential. Israel's importance as a U.S. bridgehead in the Near East is even greater now that the Pentagon is making large-scale militarist preparations in this area and strengthening its military presence there. It is noticeable that on the eve of the presidential election the White House is trying to highlight its support for Tel Aviv on both military and political planes. It is characteristic that recent remarks by U.S. statesmen contain increasingly frequent assurances to Israel's leaders that Washington is not going to reduce military aid to Israel. President Carter spoke about this in particular when he recently addressed a conference of the United Jewish Appeal--one of the leading U.S. Zionist organizations--at which he stressed the "special" nature of existing U.S. Israeli relations.

By increasing the flow of arms to Tel Aviv the U.S. administration is deliberately setting out to exacerbate the situation in the Near East and inciting the Israeli aggressors to harden their annexationist policy. It is no coincidence that during the last few days the Zionist military has once again stepped up its subversive acts in south Lebanon and is brutally shelling Palestinian camps. Pointing this out, in a recent statement the Lebanese nationalist movement central political council resolutely condemned the Carter administration's support for the Israeli militarists and the military aid it gives them. Washington's intensive militarization of the State of Israel is causing deep concern among the peoples of the Near East.

SYRIAN CP STATEMENT ON KILLINGS, FOREIGN 'PRESSURE'

LD161145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] Damascus, 12 July TASS--Syria has recently been subjected to a malicious subversive campaign by U.S. imperialist circles, Zionism and Arab reaction, reads a Syrian Communist Party statement disseminated here. This is manifested in killings of innocent citizens and in acts of arson and sabotage committed by a gang of hired "Muslim Brotherhood" assassins. All this activity is aimed at putting pressure on Syria, bringing it to its knees and making it travel the path of capitulation and betrayal of the Arabs' interests. American imperialism, the statement points out, is acting in the interests of fueling tension in the world, preserving dangerous hotbeds of war, creating military bases and frustrating efforts aimed at easing international tension. It is seeking to establish total domination of Arab countries and their oil wealth and to smother the Arab national liberation movement. U.S. imperialist circles, it goes on to point out, are inciting the As-Sadat regime to aggressive actions against Libya and are creating military bases in Egypt and the Sultanate of Oman at an accelerated pace. American imperialism's subversive activities are spearheaded against Syria and its people. The statement contains an appeal to suppress reaction's terrorist sallies and the activities of the parasitic bourgeoisie and to take political, economic and social measures to deepen the substance of the anti-imperialist, anti-As-Sadat and anti-Zionist policy to which the Syrian Arab Republic adheres. The Syrian Communist Party urges broadening ties with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and with the national liberation movements of Asian, African and Latin American countries, involving the people's masses extensively in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, and ensuring their active participation in the country's social life.

ARKHIPOV CONFERS WITH GUINEAN HOUSING MINISTER DIAKITE

LD111601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 9 July I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Moussa Diakite, Guinea minister of housing, state lands and urban affairs, and had a conversation with him.

USSR RED CROSS DONATES MEDICAL AID TO LIBERIA

LD151511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--The USSR Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies has adopted a decision to send aid to the population of the Republic of Liberia. A large consignment of medicines and dressings will be sent to the port of Monrovia.

ETHIOPIAN DENIES PLAN TO INVADE SOMALIA

LD161409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 80 p 5

[Correspondent A. Serbin dispatch: "Fabrications Rebutted"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 14 July--In an editorial the ETHIOPIAN HERALD rebuts the claims from Mogadishu that Ethiopia intends to invade Somalia and is threatening peace in Djibouti and Kenya. Citing a Provisional Military Administrative Council statement, the newspaper writes that Ethiopia desires to establish a good relations not only with neighboring countries but also with all countries of the world. Assessing the situation in the Ethiopian-Somali border region, the newspaper declares that peace can be established there only when the forces of invasion and expansion cease sending in agents, thereby violating Ethiopia's border, and refrain from acts of sabotage.

CABLES EXCHANGED BETWEEN BREZHNEV, SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT

LD111313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 80 p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent President France Albert Rene of the Republic of Seychelles a telegram in which, personally and on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, he conveyed to the president and to the friendly Seychelles people congratulations on the country's national holiday--Liberation Day.

The Soviet people, the telegram reads, wish the Seychelles people success on their chosen path of development and express the hope that Soviet-Seychelles relations will develop and strengthen in an atmosphere of mutual trust in the interests of our countries' peoples.

In a reply telegram on behalf of the government and people of the Republic of Seychelles F.A. Rene conveyed gratitude for the warm congratulations and good wishes.

I am sure, the telegram reads, that the friendly relations which exist between our two countries will grow still stronger in the interests of our two countries' peoples.

LEADING USSR BODIES' GREET LITHUANIA ON ANNIVERSARY

LD151201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 80 p 1

[CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers message to Lithuanian CP Central Committee Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Lithuanian Council of Ministers on the 40th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power in Lithuania]

[Text] To the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Lithuanian Council of Ministers:

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers warmly greet and congratulte the workers, koklhoz members, intelligentsia and all working people of the Lithuanian SSR on a notable event--the 40th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power in Lithuanian--and the award of the Order of the October Revolution to the Lithuanian SSR.

Some 40 years ago under the leadership of the Communist Party, relying on the international support of the Soviet Union, the Lithuanian working class and laboring peasantry overthrew the hated fascist regime and restored the power of the Soviets, proclaiming the Lithuanian SSR. The revolutionary banner of October was raised again over Lithuania. Lenin's great ideas, for which the working masses headed by the Lithuanian Bolsheviks had struggled for many years, triumphed. The victory of the 1940 socialist revolution was a turning point in the Lithuanian people's life. It put an end to the rule of the exploiters, brought the working people liberation from economic, social and national oppression and established true people's power, ensuring broad scope for the participation of all citizens in the administration of the affairs of society and thestate. At the will of the working people the Lithuanian SSR voluntarily joined the fraternal USSR and for four decades now, as an equal among equals, it has been making its fitting contribution to the consolidation of the Soviet multinational state's economic and defense might. During the Great Patriotic War the sons and daughters of Lithuania together with all peoples of our country fought heroically on the fronts and behind the enemy lines for the victory and independence of the socialist fatherland.

The republic's working people have come to their glorious jubilee--the 40th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power--with major successes in communist building. Relying on the selfless aid of our country's fraternal peoples and above all the Russian people, under the CPSU's leadership,the Lithuanian SSR has achieved great successes in developing the economy, compared with 1940 the volume of industrial production has increased 56 times. Sectors which determine scientific and technical progress--electrical engineering, machine tool building, radio electronics, instrument building and the chemical industry--have been created and are developing rapidly. The victory of the kolkhoz system has led to fundamental changes in socioeconomic relations, culture and daily existence of the Lithuanian rural workers. Large-scale highly productive agricultural production has been created and it is being consistently transferred to an industrial footing. From being an agrarian region with small homestead farms and rich peasant dominance Lithuania has become a highly developed industrial-agrarian socialist republic whose economy is an important component of the country's unified national economic complex, science, literature, culture and art have flourished unprecedentedly and the people's prosperity is constantly increasing. The socialist way of life has been firmly established in the republic, as it has throughout the country. New generations of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia--patriots, internationalists and active builders of communism--have arisen. Soviet Lithuania's achievements are convincing confirmation of the boundless opportunities of socialism and its supremacy over capitalism.

The Lithuanian CP, the vanguard and organizer of the working people, skillfully directs their efforts toward the fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th party congress and of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the tasks set in the speeches delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Socialist competition has been widely launched in the republic for the successful fulfillment of the plans of the 10th 5-Year Plan, the improvement of production efficiency and output quality and the obtaining of high end results. Party organizations are doing multifaceted work on the people's ideological-political and moral education in a spirit of loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers express the conviction that the communists, workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia and all working people of the Lithuanian SSR will mark the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress with new successes in communist building and will continue to strengthen the indestructible fraternal friendship of our country's peoples and unity and cohesion around the CPSU.

Long live the Lithuanian SSR!

Long live the Lithuanian CP--a militant detachment of the CPSU!

Long live the CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of the building of communism in our country!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers

GORBACHEV SPEECH AT LITHUANIAN JUBILEE MEETING

LD160915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 80 p 2

[TASS report on speech by M.S. Gorbachev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at 12 July Vilnyus session of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee and the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet devoted to the 40th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power in Lithuania, under the general headline "In the Family of Brother Peoples"]

[Text] It gives me profound satisfaction, the speaker said, to fulfill Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's personal instructions. He asked me to convey to you participants in the ceremonial session and to all working people of the Lithuanian SSR his cordial congratulations on the great festival and the motherland's high award and his wishes for new successes and achievements in communist creation and for prosperity and happiness to every family and every resident of the republic.

The audience greeted these words with tumultuous applause.

It is very significant, M.S. Gorbachev continued, that the Lithuanian SSR has been awarded an order bearing the name of Great October. It was precisely under its direct influence that the Lithuanian working people's broad revolutionary struggle developed, and Soviet power was proclaimed here on 16 December 1918. In the apt expression of V. Mitskyavichyus-Kapsukas, that splendid son of the Lithuanian people, "December 1918 was the start of Lithuania's October, which undoubtedly derived its strength, above all, from Russia's Great October."

Noting the Lithuanian people's glorious revolutionary past, the speaker emphasized that the working people were inspired in their struggle against the bourgeois nationalist regime by the successes of socialist building in the land of the soviets. The Lithuanian CP inspired in them confidence in socialism's victory.

In the summer of 1940 the workers, peasants and progressive intelligentsia of Lithuania, led by their Communist Party, overthrew the fascist regime and restored Soviet power. October's revolutionary banner was once again raised over Lithuania.

The celebration of the 40th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power in Lithuania, as well as in the fraternal republics of Latvia and Estonia, is taking place at a portentous time. It is saturated with events of tremendous political significance.

The Soviet people widely celebrated the 110th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin, founder of our Communist Party and the world's first socialist state. The Lenin jubilee gave a new boost to all the work of the party and the people.

The celebration of the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over German fascism took place in an atmosphere of great patriotic enthusiasm. In close unity with all the USSR's peoples Soviet Lithuania's loyal sons and daughters struggled courageously on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War and in the enemy's rear for the freedom and independence of the socialist motherland. Some 15,000 Lithuanian servicemen and partisans were awarded combat orders and medals for bravery and heroism, and the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union was conferred upon 19 of them.

The preparations underway for the party's 26th congress are now exerting an over-increasing influence on the country's sociopolitical life and its labor rhythm. The upcoming congress will open up new horizons and inspiring prospects before our country and determine the immediate tasks, strategy and tactics of the struggle at the upcoming stage of communist building.

The Soviet people unanimously approve the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum and the results of the Third USSR Supreme Soviet Session [of the Tenth Convocation] and actively support the party's domestic and foreign policy and the multifaceted activity of the Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that outstanding figure of modern times, faithful continuer of Lenin's cause and indefatigable fighter for peace and communism.

Implementing the program of socioeconomic development drawn up by the 25th CPSU Congress, our country has made significant progress in all salients of communist building. The scale of production has increased. The people's material and cultural living standards have risen. Our society's sociopolitical and ideological unity has become still stronger.

Soviet Lithuania is marching confidently forward in the constellation of fraternal republics. Its economy is developing dynamically. The proportion of output in the highest quality category is increasing yearly. Lithuania supplies other republics with complex machine tools and instruments, fishing boats, electric welding units, copying equipment, agricultural machinery, mineral fertilizers, construction materials, light and food industry products and other output. [paragraph continues]

Along the mighty arteries of friendship and fraternal cooperation Lithuania in turn receives from other parts of our country petroleum products, natural gas, ferrous and nonferrous metals, motor vehicles, tractors, combines, machine tools, chemical products, cotton and much besides.

The Lithuanian countryside has changed beyond recognition in the years of Soviet power. Particularly great changes in agriculture have occurred in the years since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum, which inaugurated a new course in the republic to transfer arable farming and livestock raising onto an industrial footing, to introduce new technologies, to concentrate and specialize agricultural production and to expand interfarm and intersector ties.

Under the conditions prevailing in the republic it is vitally important to implement a broad program of land reclamation. Every second hectare of agricultural land in the republic has undergone fundamental improvement. In conjunction with the new equipment which has come to the fields and the increased use of mineral fertilizers this land has become a sound basis of production growth.

Lithuania today occupies an important place in the production of agricultural produce. The republic's agriculture is becoming increasingly intensive and productive. Only quite recently the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes used to gather a grain harvest of no more than 10-11 quintals per hectare, but now the average yield of grain crops has reached 25 quintals. This process is also characteristic of the production of sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables and other crops. Stockraising productivity is growing. Reliable preconditions have now been created in the republic for scaling greater heights in the production of grain, meat and other agricultural produce.

A highly developed construction industry has been created in the republic in the years of Soviet power. Lithuanian construction workers are persistently raising the standard of production organization. Workers in transportation, communication, trade and consumer services and labor collectives in all sectors of the national economy are celebrating the republic's 40th anniversary with glorious deeds.

Every day brings us news of the labor exploits of Lithuanian working people and of their selfless work in plants and factories, on construction sites, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in other enterprises and organizations. From this high platform today I wish to say some good words for everyone who augments public wealth by his labor, sets an example of organization and of a creative attitude toward his work and strives for the highest indicators in socialist competition.

M.S. Gorbachev went on to describe the profound social changes which have occurred in the life of the Lithuanian working people in the years of Soviet power. Everything our party does to realize its economic strategy is subordinate to the most important thing--the growth of the people's well-being and the comprehensive development of the individual, he emphasized. The life of the working people of the Lithuanian SSR is becoming increasingly rich materially and spiritually. Real per capita incomes have almost doubled in the past 15 years alone. Two-thirds of the republic's population have received new apartments or improved their housing and domestic conditions. The speaker pointed out that profound changes in the living standards of the republic's working people lie behand these facts and figures.

Soviet Lithuania's truly historic achievements in public education, science, literature and art give cause for legitimate pride. The tremendous wealth and spiritual values of our socialist culture have become the property of all the republic's working people. Lithuanian national culture has now become an indispensable participant in the mutual enrichment of the culture of the USSR's peoples, and it organically absorbs all that is best, progressive and truly democratic in the traditions of the Lithuanian people and of the country's other peoples. The people's talented and original creativity has acquired bright new life. This is the historic truth in whose light the groundlessness and tendentiousness of bourgeois propaganda, which alleges that Lithuania's folk culture has been harmed, is particularly obvious. Relativity itself totally destroys these malicious fabrications.

Pointing out that, thanks to the pooling of resources and to the joint efforts of the republic's working people and all Soviet people, Lithuania has been able to rise to a modern level in economic, scientific and cultural development, M.S. Gorbachev said that at the stage of mature socialism the process of the socialist internationalization of the nations' social life intensifies and accelerated, intensive rapprochement takes place among the fraternal peoples. The Lithuanian people today are an inalienable part of the new international community of people known as the Soviet people. The friendship of the USSR's peoples is our invaluable asset, one of socialism's most significant achievements and one that is dearest to the heart of every Soviet person. And, to use Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words, we Soviet people will always cherish this friendship as the apple of our eyes.

Disclosing the Lithuanian people's achievements over the years of Soviet power and their splendid successes in economic, social and cultural life, the speaker emphasized that they are inseparably linked with the purposeful and multifaceted activities of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, the republic's party organizations and all communists. The Lithuanian CP is one of the CPSU's tested combat detachments. True to the ideas of Marxism-Leninsm, it bears aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism, does tremendous work for the working people's ideological, political and moral education and creatively resolves tasks of communist building.

The 40th anniversary is a summing up of the path traveled and also a starting point for new achievements. The successes are great and diverse. But what has been achieved is not the limit. To consolidate successes and advance--such is life's demand. It is important to look critically at the shortcomings and omissions which still exist in a number of sectors of economic and cultural building, in the work of certain industrial and agricultural enterprises and in the activities of party organizations and soviet and economic organs.

There are 6 months until the end of the 5-year plan. And there is no more important and crucial task now than that of successfully fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan for the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The attention of party organization and labor collectives must be concentrated on the practical realization of the tasks stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) and June (1980) plenums and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on further raising production efficiency and work quality and achieving the best end results in economic activities.

M.S. Gorbachev expressed confidence that the workers, engineers, technicians and all working people of the Lithuanian SSR will make the maximum effort to fulfill with honor this year's national economic plan and the high precongress socialist pledges.

A significant part of the speech was devoted to further developing the country's agriculture and accelerating the production growth rate for foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials. This is one of the most important key tasks stemming from the party's policy of enhancing the people's well-being, the speaker said.

Over the past years of the current 5-year plan the material and technical base of agricultural production has strengthened in the country, and the countryside has received a considerable number of new tractors, combines, trucks and other machines. The power available for agricultural work has increased 40 percent as a result. The volumes of chemicalization and land reclamation have been enlarged.

All this has made it possible to increase agricultural productivity, overcome the whims of the weather at lower cost and increase the average annual gross grain yield in the country as a whole to 209 million tons, which is 27 million tons more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. This year kolkhozes and sovkhozes coped with the difficulties of wintering livestock and successfully carried out spring sowing. While fulfilling the 6-month plan for meat purchases, at the same time kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased the number of cows and of cattle in general and maintained the numbers of hogs, sheep and poultry.

Consistently implementing the policy of turning agriculture into a highly developed sector of the economy, the party will continue to channel considerable capital investments into this vitally important sector and to implement measures for the further industrialization of arable farming and livestock raising and to improve the working and living conditions of rural workers. There is no doubt that Lithuania's working people will make their weighty contribution to the cause of the whole people of developing agriculture.

This is a busy time on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and the country's southern regions have begun gathering the harvest. The chief thing now is to ensure everywhere the timely performance of all harvest work, to prevent losses and spoilage of produce during transportation and storage and to fulfill and overfulfill the plans for sales to the state of grain, potatoes, sugar beets, vegetables and all other agricultural products.

At the same time attention must be focused on questions of livestock raising, particularly the implementation of measures to strengthen the fodder base and to increase production and procurements of high-quality coarse and succulent fodder for social livestock, and also for livestock on the population's private subsidiary plots. While resolving today's tasks, we must remember tomorrow. It is very important to fulfill work on schedule in preparation for next year's harvest--to sow winter crops at the best times, carry out fall plowing and lay in a store of good-quality seed. In short, to carry out the whole range of organizational and economic measures ensuring increased stability of arable farming and higher field yield and livestock productivity.

I would like to emphasize that the work results of every sector and every labor collective in 1980 will be of great significance for fulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan targets and creating the necessary preconditions for the country's successful economic and social development in the new 5-year plan.

Dwelling on questions of the Soviet state's international position, M.S. Gorbachev pointed out that the USSR and the socialist community countries have done and are doing everything to safeguard and strengthen peace, to preserve detente, to secure a shift toward disarmament and to support the peoples' right to free and independent development.

An improvement in the international situation was achieved in the seventies as a result. More favorable preconditions were created for resolving disputed issues and international conflicts by means of a just, peaceful settlement.

Recently, however, the international situation has grown appreciably more complex. The U.S. ruling circles and, under pressure from them, the governments of certain capitalist countries are accelerating long-term armament programs, gambling on changing the prevailing military equilibrium in the world in their favor, to the detriment of the socialist countries. Taking this into account, the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries are taking specific new measures aimed at ensuring the relaxation of tension and preserving it as the dominant trend in world politics.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government display truly Leninist restraint, firmness and principle in upholding and implementing the policy of preserving peace and ensuring the Soviet people's security and international security as a whole without yielding to provocations and at the same time rebuffing imperialist intrigues and claims.

The CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum gave a comprehensive assessment of practically the whole period of the seventies and fully approved the activities of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, personally in implementing the foreign policy course of the 24th and 25th congresses. The plenum entrusted the Central Committee Politburo with unswervingly continuing that foreign policy course. "We will continue to spare no effort," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "to preserve detente and everything good that the seventies gave us..." Soviet people warmly support this principled, firm peace-loving policy. It meets with the approval of all progressive mankind.

The world's progressive public greeted with great satisfaction the proposals put forward in May at the conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee. The important new initiatives advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during the Soviet-West German talks and aimed at reaching accords on questions of strengthening peace and international security, at curbing the arms race and at disarmament elicited a broad and positive response throughout the world.

(M.S. Gorbachnev read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree awarding the Lithuanian SSR the Order of the October Revolution and, to the tumultuous applause of the session participants, attached the award to the republic's banner.)

In conclusion M.S. Gorbachev once again warmly congratulated those present and, through them, all the republic's working people on the high and deserved award.

M.S. Gorbachev's speech, which was listened to attentively, was repeatedly interrupted by applause.

LEADING BODIES GREET ESTONIA ON 40TH RESTORATION ANNIVERSARY

LD170909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 80 p 1

[CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers message to the Estonian CP Central Committee, Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Estonian SSR Council of Ministers on the 40th anniversary of restoration of Soviet power.]

[Text] To the Estonian CP Central Committee, the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers warmly greet and cordially congratulate the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia and all working people of the Estonian SSR on a great, historic event--the 40th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power in Estonia and the award to the republic of the Order of the October Revolution.

Under the Communist Party's leadership and with the Soviet Union's international support, 40 years ago the workers and peasants of Estonia swept aside the hatred bourgeois dictatorship and restored Soviet power, proclaiming the Estonian SSR. October's Red Banner was once again raised over Estonia, and the lofty ideals for which the working people of the heroic Estland labor commune had struggled triumphed completely.

The 1940 socialist revolution was a turning point in Estonia's history. It put an end to the rule of capitalists and landowners. The workers and peasants--the republic's true masters and the real creators of its history--took power into their hands. With the victory of the revolution the working people were freed from social, national and spiritual enslavement, and true people's power was asserted.

In accordance with the people's will the Estonian SSR voluntarily joined the USSR and for four decades now has been in the community of Soviet republics as an equal among equals, making its worthy contribution to strengthening the multinational Soviet state and our motherland's economic and defense might. In the grim years of the Great Patriotic War Estonians fought selflessly along with all the Soviet people against the German fascist aggressors, for the socialist homeland's freedom and independence.

Under the proven leadership of the CPSU, which consistently implements a Leninist national policy, and with the disinterested assistance of our country's fraternal peoples and, above all, of the Russian people, the Estonian SSR has achieved major successes. The features of mature socialism today determine all aspects of its political, economic and sociocultural life. The republic's economy, which is a constituent part of the country's unified national economic complex, has enjoyed strong development. Industrial production has increased 4,500 percent compared with 1940. Sectors of industry which determine scientific and technical progress are developing at a high rate--electricity, machine building and metalworking, instrument making, and the chemical industry. The implementation of a Leninist cooperative plan and of the CPSU's agrarian policy has radically changed the face of the Estonian countryside, socioeconomic relations and the peasantry's daily life. Consistent work is being done in the republic to concentrate and specialize agricultural production and place it on an industrial footing. The people's material well-being is growing constantly. Science and culture have enjoyed comprehensive development. New generations of people, people with high ideology-mindedness, patriots and internationalists, have grown up in Estonia, as throughout the country. Soviet Estonia's achievements graphically attest to socialism's inexhaustible creative potential, to its vital strength and superiority over capitalism.

The Estonian CP skillfully directs working people to fulfill the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee November (1970) Plenum and the tasks advanced in the speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Developing the successes achieved in the Lenin jubilee competition, workers in all sectors of the republic's national economy are struggling persistently for the unconditional fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets, higher production efficiency and output quality and the further upsurge of the economy and culture. Party organizations are doing multifaceted work on the ideological, political, international, labor and moral education of the republic's population.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers express firm confidence that under the CPSU's leadership the communists and all working people of the Estonian SSR will continue to live, work and struggle in a Leninist, communist manner and to strengthen in every possible way the motherland's might and the fraternal friendship of the USSR peoples, and will mark the 26th CPSU Congress with new successes in economic and cultural building.

Long live the Estonian SSR!

Long live the Estonian CP--combat detachment of the CPSU!

Long live the CPSU--inspirer and organizer of all the Soviet people's victories!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers

ESTONIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS 1 JULY PLENUM

LD140825 Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 2 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] ETA--The 19th Plenum of the Estonian CP Central Committee was held on 1 July.

The plenum heard a report by K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, and resolved the question of convening the next, 18th Congress of the Estonian Communist Party. A resolution has been published on this question.

The plenum also examined the question "On Further Improving the Growth of CPSU Ranks and Intensifying Educational Work With Young Communists in the Republic Party Organization."

Taking part in the discussion of the questions were: M. Pedak, first secretary of Tallin City;s Kalininskiy Raykom; M. Klyushnikova, member of the Estonian CP Auditing Commission and secretary of the Krengolmskaya Manufaktura combine party committee; R. Elvak, first secretary of the Vilyandiskiy Raykom; Hero of Socialist Labor A. Pertel, miners' team leader at the Estoniya mine of the Estonslanets Production Association; and A. Kiris, member of the Estonian CP Auditing Commission and secretary of the Tartu State University Party Committee.

A corresponding resolution was adopted.

The plenum confirmed A. Peebo as chief of the light and food industry section of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee.

N. Mitkin, CPSU Central Committee executive participated in the plenum's work.

KUZNETSOV LEAVES TALLIN AFTER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

LD151227 Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 8 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] ETA--Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who was in our republic for the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power in Estonia, left Tallin on 6 July.

Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov was seen off at the airport by Comrades K.G. Vayno, I.G. Kebin, V.I. Klauson, K.V. Lebedev, V.A. Kyao, L.N. Lentsman, O.O. Merimaa, R.E. Ristlaan, A.F. Ryuytel, A-B.I. Upsi, N.D. Yuganson, A.P. Pork and L.D. Shishov, and Deputy Chairmen of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers B.E. Saul, A.I. Trgubov and G.A. Tynspoyeg.

BELORUSSIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS 1 JULY PLENUM

LD140823 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 2 Jul 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 23d Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum was held in Minsk on 1 July 1980.

At the proposal of Comrade P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, the Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum ratified the Belorussian CP aktiv meeting's resolution entitled "The Results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks in Implementing the Plenum's Decisions and the Instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and in giving a fitting welcome to the 26th CPSU Congress."

Comrade P.M. Masherov submitted a proposal on convening the next 29th Belorussian CP Congress.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum adopted a resolution on this question which is published today.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum heard a report and adopted a resolution on the work of the republic's party organization in implementing the 25th party congress directives and the CPSU Central Committee decisions on strengthening the party ranks and educating young communists. The speaker was Comrade V.I. Borovikov, second secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum heard a report on the progress in implementing the resolution of the 17th Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum (1975) "On Improving the Activity of Party Organizations at the Republic's General Education Schools and Improving Their Leadership by Party Committees." The speaker was Comrade A.T. Kuzmin, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee. An appropriate resolution was adopted.

With this the 23d Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum completed its work.

Comrade L.A. Onikov, CPSU Central Committee propaganda section advisor, took part in the plenum's work.

CSA REPORTS DATA ON GREEN HARVEST

LD162054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data, by 17 July sown and natural grasses have been cut on an area in excess of 38 million hectares. More than 19 million tons of hay, almost 36 million tons of haylage and about 14 million tons of silage have been procured.

Commenting on these figures, the USSR Agriculture Ministry stresses that the rainy weather has complicated the harvesting of grasses in many areas. However, the pace of the green harvest remains high.

CSA REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF GRAIN HARVEST

LD162056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] The first summary report by the USSR Central Statistical Administration on harvesting progress was issued today. Grain crops throughout the country have now been cut on 8 million hectares and threshed on 4.5 million hectares. Eleven union republics are engaged in harvesting. The northern boundary of harvesting work now passes through Saratov, Dnepropetrovskaya and Voroshilovgradskaya oblasts. Harvesting has started in the south of Orenburg Oblast. The areas where harvesting is in full swing are now the south of the Ukraine, the North Caucasus and the lower Volga Valley. In Uzbekistan, Turkmenia, Azerbaijan and Chimkentskaya Oblast in Kazakhstan the harvesting of cereals is almost completed. In the region where crops are being reaped it is now basically dry and hot, which provides the conditions for combine harvesters to work efficiently.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 16 JULY

LD170140 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 16 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Bread grain threshing is underway in Rostov Oblast and over 50,000 tons of grain have been delivered to elevators in the past 24 hours. (0900 GMT)

In southern Kazakhstan, the collective and state farms have threshed 3 million quintals of grain. (1200 GMT)

Farmers in Orenburg have harvested grain from more than 5 million hectares. (1300 GMT)

Azerbaijan has completed its harvest on almost 90 percent of the area sown and has delivered 235,000 tons to the state which is about 88 percent of the planned total. (1430 GMT)

Kuban has sold about 250,000 tons of grain to the state and the harvest is continuing. (1530 GMT)

HALF-YEAR PERFORMANCE OF NON-CHERNOZEM STOCKMEN REVIEWED

LD151217 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Jul 80 p 1

[G. Fedorov review: "Making Good the Omissions"]

[Text] The results of the sale of milk to the state by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone for the first half of the current year have been summed up. Hundreds of livestock unit and complex collectives have entered the closing stage of the 10th 5-Year Plan with high labor indicators and are striving to consolidate and multiply their successes and worthily greet our party's 26th congress.

Traditionally Leningradskaya Oblast's stockmen are in the vanguard of those competing. According to figures from the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration by 1 July 367,000 tons of milk had been received from local sovkhozes as against a half-yearly plan of 349,000 tons--32,000 tons higher than for the corresponding period last year.

The Grazhdanskiy, Razdole, Detskoselskiy and Lensovet sovkhozes are currently being congratulated on their remarkable labor victory--the ahead of schedule fulfillment of the 5-year plan for supplying milk to the state. The success is natural: On the above-named sovkhozes, as on many other Leningradskaya Oblast farms, dairy stockbreeding is conducted on the basis of the achievements of modern zoological science and practice. For example, the same milk production process is being used for cultivated pastureland, which covers a total area of 65,000 hectares, as is used in winter for mechanized livestock units and complexes.

By virtue of its geographical location the Komi Autonomous SSR's conditions for maintaining a milk herd are far from uniform. In the north the grazing of cows begins considerably later than in the south. Even now at the end of June there have been frosts in a number of regions on the lower Pechora. It is praiseworthy that the republic's dairy unit workers and veterinary specialists are conducting their work with allowance for the situation which has arisen. Thus livestock grazing is carried out by day and night in the southern regions whereas in the north in the meadows along the Pechora it is carried out for 10-12 hours. In the remaining time the milk herd is guaranteed abundant additional fodder--25-30 kilos of green matter per cow daily. Such an approach made it possible to achieve a high milk yield from the earliest days of the transfer of the livestock from the farmsteads to the grazing land and determine the end result--the fulfillment of the half-year plan for supplying milk to the state. Some 65,000 tons have been sold.

The farms of Murmanskaya Oblast and Karelskaya Autonomous Republic have also coped successfully with the half-yearly targets for the sale of dairy farm produce. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kirovskaya, Moskovskaya and Sverdlovskaya oblasts and the Mariyskaya Autonomous Republic recorded only a slight shortfall in milk deliveries.

On the whole throughout the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone the milk supply for the first half of this year cannot be called comforting. Of the 29 oblasts and autonomous republics, 25 were in arrears--the majority not for the first time. Of course, the massive arrears have affected the overall results of the planned purchases of 6,304,200 tons of milk, in all only 5,780,400 tons or 92 percent had been received by 1 July. This is 390,000 tons lower than in the corresponding period last year.

It has long been noticeable that if some abnormal phenomenon becomes chronic and is repeated from year to year people gradually become accustomed to it and it begins to be accepted as normal. Something like this is happening in Kalininskaya Oblast. The cow population is in fact not increasing since the incidence of barrenness and calf mortality is great. There is never sufficient fodder in the spring.

This has of course affected the milk yield and gross milk production. Kalininskaya Oblast is the greatest laggard in the Non-Chernozem Zone in terms of undersupplied milk in the first half of the year. Farms here have a mere 267,500 tons to their credit--79 percent of the half-yearly plan. During this period 66,000 tons less milk than last year was received.

In Kostromskaya and Kaluzhskaya oblasts, which are both in the same economic region, it is as though nature herself had created everything for the intensive development of dairy stockbreeding. But the potential for locally bred highly productive cows is far from being fully utilized. Consequently there is a milk shortfall. It is true that in Kostromskaya Oblast it is not so great: The milk delivery plan was 94 percent fulfilled.

Since the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum the cow population on rural inhabitants' private subsidiary plots has grown considerably. In summer many owners' livestock create milk surpluses which can be readily sold to the state.

Unfortunately, in a number of places this simple matter has almost been transformed into an insoluble problem. Here is an example, the workers of the Ilich Sovkhoz in Tulskaya Oblast's Kamenskiy Rayon have 160 high-yield cows for their private use. Their owners, having fed the calves, expressed their readiness to sell 10 or more liters of milk per day. I.A. Stepanov, chairman of the Soklakovskiy rural soviet, and sovkhoz managers were told this. But they did not lift a finger in organizing the collection of surplus milk and the local inhabitants do not know what to do with it. Meanwhile, the sovkhoz has only 76 percent fulfilled its half year plan for milk sales. The fruits of carelessness are obvious!

The Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production has more than once been criticized in the press for failing to ensure satisfactory supplies of modern equipment for dairy units and complexes. But it seems that the necessary conclusions have not been drawn from the criticism and that disruptions in supplies continue.

The failure to meet the half-yearly plan for milk supplies has complicated the situation but it is still possible to make good the omissions. For this the rich potential of the grazing period must above all be more fully utilized.

ROMANOV ATTENDS AGRICULTURAL SEMINAR, VISITS KRONSHTADT

LD111411 [Editorial Report] Leningrad Leningradskaya PRAVDA in Russian 29 June 1980 front-pages a 1,000-word LENTASS report entitled "Reserves of the Leningrad Grainfield" on a 28 June agricultural conference-seminar of Leningradskaya Oblast party, soviet and agricultural officials. Fodder production was reportedly one of the conference-seminar's main topics. The report lists "G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskaya Obkom," among those who attended the conference-seminar. It also states that on the same day Romanov "acquainted himself with the state of affairs" at the construction site of the "Yuzhnaya" poultry factory.

Leningrad Leningradskaya PRAVDA in Russian 4 July 1980 carries on page 2 a 400-word LENTASS report entitled "Kronshtadt's Today and Tomorrow" on G.V. Romanov's visit to Kronshtadt on 3 July. The report states that "there was a conversation at Kronshtadtskiy CPSU Raykom" and also that "G.V. Romanov visited industrial enterprises and social and cultural projects."

FODDER PROCUREMENT WORK REACHES HALFWAY POINT IN RSFSR

LD171125 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 10 Jul 80 p 1

[M. Glinka report: "Maneuvers in the Fields"]

[Excerpt] Grasses have been moved on 47 percent of the sown areas on the farms around Moscow and on 55-65 percent of the sown areas in Krasnodarskiy Kray and Belgorodskaya and Volgogradskaya oblasts. Plans for hay procurement are being successfully met by the farms of Voronezhskaya and Rostovskaya oblasts, and cured hay procurement on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kalmykia and Dagestan has already exceeded the annual target. Over one-third of the planned amount of dried grass meal, chopped straw, granules and briquettes has been produced by the machine operators of Kirovskaya and Lipetskaya oblasts. The rate of silage making is high in Smolenskaya and Kalininskaya oblasts.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kostromskaya, Kurganskaya and certain other oblasts are lagging behind with the grass mowing. Fodder procurement in a number of areas of Siberia is proceeding too slowly and the farms of Buryatia have virtually not even begun this important work. This delay threatens to create a big fodder shortage.

STAVROPOL EXPECTS GOOD HARVEST OF GRAIN THIS YEAR

LD171127 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jul 80 Morning Edition pp 1-2

[A. Ivashchenko and V. Oliyanchuk report: "Busy Time in Stavropol"]

[Excerpts] Stavropolskiy Kray--Never before have we seen the Stavropol Steppe as it is now. Usually in midsummer it becomes entirely withered and exhausted from end to end.... But today the steppe is clad in vernal green, flocks of sheep and herds of cows graze lazily here and there, and there is tall grass enough to satisfy them. The grain has not yet fully ripened everywhere and mass harvesting has barely begun.

There is a lot to cut: The kray's grain fields cover 1,858,000 hectares. The barley formed ears almost at the same time as the wheat. And the grain growers realized that they would have to cut both crops almost simultaneously, not just in certain zones but over virtually the entire kray at once. Their cares have multiplied but they are glad that the grain crops are extremely good.

They are good even now, although in places rain and wind have lodged and tangled the barley and wheat shoots and weeds have sprouted.... Nonetheless the majority of the grain growers' troubles are behind them. The most important task remains--to bring in the big grain harvest without losses, in full, and to sell as much as possible, particularly as much wheat of the strong varieties as possible, to the state.

...Stavropol is bringing in the mass harvest. And each new day means an increasing quantity of grain at the threshing floors and elevators. According to the latest report, as of the morning of 14 July grain crops had been cut on 1.35 million hectares throughout the kray and threshed on over 400,000 hectares. The Ipatovskiy Rayon workers have been able to make up the time lost because of poor ripening conditions and have already finished cutting for stacking. Daily yields are growing gradually throughout the kray.

FARMERS MUST BE READY FOR HARVEST, CONTINUE CULTIVATION

LD171157 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 10 Jul 80 p 1

[N. Osychkin Agricultural Review: "Shock Days for Farmers"]

[Excerpt] Many farms in southern Kazakhstan with irrigated land are now distinguishing themselves with high yields. The grain is entering the elevators continuously from the threshing floors of Chimkentskaya Oblasts. In the virgin lands, preparations for the harvest are proceeding. Tractors, combines, mowing machines, grain cleaning and drying machines are being brought into a state of good repair. The progress of the equipment repair work is being held up by a shortage of spare parts and assemblies, which certain enterprises in the agricultural building industry are dispatching only after delays.

As a session of the USSR Agriculture Ministry Collegium recently noted, leaders of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and agricultural organs are called on to do everything possible to complete preparation for the mass harvest in the immediate future, to take account of special features which have come about and to exclude losses from the harvest. In many areas of the North Caucasus, the Central Chernozem Zone and the Ukraine, rains and fierce winds have battered and twisted the wheat. Following the example of the foremost collectives, it is necessary to attach appliances to mowing machines and combines to gather up the trampled crops, and use against these difficulties the rich experience and skill of machine operators and efficient labor organization. It is important to bring equipment into operation at once on threshing floors, not to allow grain to build up there and to dispatch high quality grain to the state. Yet in Saratovskaya, Sverdlovskaya and Tomskaya oblasts and the Udmurtskaya ASSR all the grain cleaning and drying units have still not been repaird. While the overall capacity of elevator facilities has increased, in some places preparation of storage facilities, access roads, premises for dealing with strong and valuable wheat has been delayed.

The summer field complex demands a strict combination of all work. Attention to tending intertilled crops must not waver. Moldavian farmers are showing great concern to ensure a high yield of corn cultivated by industrial methods. Odesskaya Oblast has carried out a mass check on the corn and sunflower crops and organized extra cultivation of interrow crops. This is how all farms must proceed in the Ukraine, where these crops are somewhat retarded in their development and in a number of places weeds have emerged in the fields. Careful tending on plantations should ensure an increase yield of sugar beet, potatoes, vegetables, cotton and hulled crops.

It is necessary to treat next year's grain field with care at this feverish time. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by the beginning of July, 13 million hectares were fallowed--6 percent of the plan. It is mainly the farms of the northwest, Central and Volga-Vyatka Region which have lagged behind. Now it is very important to ensure that fallow land is cultivated to prevent weeds, to ensure the timely fallowing of semifallow land and to ensure accumulation of sufficent soil moisture and nutrients. A guaranteed harvest in winter plantations will also be helped by high quality seeds of the best strains, timely preparation of equipment, and other factors.